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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Silver Fails to Arouse World

El Salvador Has Hurt League

Who Began New Deal? Hoover!

Chicago Offers a 1934 Fair

Russia Mans Sprinkling Cans

Chemist Wesson Made 'Steak'

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S intimation in his message that the time might be near for further international agreements on silver brings no fervent responses from abroad. Britain sees silver as not an important consideration and has no enthusiasm for a world conference of any kind. France calls silver a political question in which it is not interested. Italy professes interest only to the extent of seeing whether silver will help it in paying a 10 per cent war debts token. Japan sees hopes of any international silver agreement as probably impossible of realization. Berlin doubts linking silver with gold. China and Mexico approve this new interest in silver. No great fluctuations occur. The President said the United States might find itself ultimately taking independent action—And at the moment the nations seem willing for America to do just that.

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El Salvador finds itself in unhappy limelight at Geneva. Recognition of Manchoukuo by the little Central American state violates the League's resolution. El Salvador says it acted only for trade, but Japan is triumphant over this acknowledgment of its puppet state and sees League actions quickly being negatived by the individual acts of member nations. Non-recognition was a strong device for preventing a ruthless power from acquiring hegemonistic control of territory in defiance of treaties—How will El Salvador be made to answer for having shortened the arm of the League?

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Wesleyan University hears Walter Lippmann credit Herbert Hoover rather than Franklin D. Roosevelt with having launched the New Deal. The writer and lecturer asserts that the programs of the President and the former President differ in approach rather than in principles. Under the Old Deal, depression, unemployment and bankruptcy would have been allowed to work themselves out. Hoover began and Roosevelt went forward with measures for meeting them. Lippmann neatly defines the New Deal—It is the new consciousness of the social obligation of the Government.

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Chicago calls the world to come back to the 1934 version of its Century of Progress Exposition. The exhibits and features the 20,000,000 visitors liked best last year are retained; new buildings and many new features are added. Old World villages, for instance, will make a far more imposing showing. The exposition is a barometer of national spirit—It shows America more prosperous, more cheerful than a year ago.

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Rio de Janeiro sees Colombian and Peruvian delegates accept the final draft of the protocol ending the bitter dispute over Leticia. Foreign Minister de Mello Franco reads the document, which goes to President Vargas for signature as the closing act, and congratulates the delegates on the outcome of a hard month's efforts at agreeing. The late enemies from Peru and Colombia embrace each other enthusiastically—That fervent kiss on both cheeks was never bestowed in a better cause than "no war!"

* * *

Russia sees a rich but drought-stricken area set out to save its wheat crop in an unusual way. The Communist Party Committee in the North Caucasus orders every able-bodied man and woman to the fields with sprinkling pots. With lack of rain the wheat stalks have not pushed through the surface. The peasants are told they have it in their power to save the crop and must do so. These farm workers are schooled in toil and in obeying orders—They are due to win over drought and the accepted helplessness of a machine age.

* * *

Mexico takes pride in being first nation formally to declare an embargo on arms shipment to embattled Bolivia and Paraguay. This most northern of the Latin republics also cables an appeal to the belligerents to "make a supreme effort to reach an immediate, direct settlement." The gesture is mainly one of solidarity with the League's program—Mexico hasn't any munitions to ship, but its voice is important, just the same.

* * *

American chemistry will remember David Wesson, inventor, for his additions to foods for humans. The oil that bears his name he made from the lowly cottonseed as a substitute for something more expensive. He spent many years experimenting with cottonseed to produce an acceptable substitute for meat. At a banquet of chemists his "croquets à la creole" were eaten as the real thing. He had almost achieved his goal of cottonseed "beefsteak" as palatable and nutritious as meat at 5 cents a pound—This kind of chemist is a better friend to mankind than one who makes poisonous gas.

Sees Upward Swing

Mrs. Roberta E. C. Lawson

Vice-President of General Federation of Women's Clubs

President's Peace Efforts Approved By Club Women

Speaker at Hot Springs Says 'War Talk' Is Mainly Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 23—Occupied with problems of international relations and American citizenship, 1500 women attending the General Federation of Women's Clubs council here, heard President Roosevelt commended for his efforts in attempting to obtain an embargo on the shipment of arms to Bolivia and Paraguay. The same resolution directing a letter of thanks to President Roosevelt from Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president of the federation, expressed appreciation of "your recent approval, in your message to the Senate, of the Geneva Arms and Ammunition Convention."

War, at least for the United States, is a very remote possibility, in the opinion of Mrs. Laura W. McMullen of New York City, chairman of the Department of International Relations, who presided at the general session Tuesday afternoon. She declared most of the "war talk" is engendered by propaganda emanating from sources interested in manufacture of munitions and other war materials.

Eyes of club women were again directed toward President Roosevelt when the board of directors urged his signing of the bill giving American mothers the right to transmit their American nationality to their children.

Important Resolutions

Foundation for the ultimate climax of the convention was laid Tuesday as five resolutions were introduced.

The first, concerning pure food and drugs, stated the Federal Act adopted in 1906 had resulted in great improvement, but declared products still are being sold constituting a menace to public health.

President Grace Poole read a telegram from Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York saying, "With your help we can pass the bill." Action on the resolution was hastened in an effort to assist in passage of the bill at Washington, and the indorsement was passed.

The second would urge club women to study unemployment insurance plans during the autumn of 1934 in order that they may be in position to register their opinions on the legislative proposals in their states in 1935.

The third would oppose return of the saloon and recommend that temperance instruction should be emphasized in the public school system.

Crime control is the topic of the fourth, which would support the move of the Federal Government to supplement state law enforcement agencies. It would direct the division of correction to prepare study material on the subject of crime control.

The fifth would direct the Department of Legislation to prepare a study covering both sides of the women's equal rights amendment being sponsored by the National Woman's Party. The amendment would amend the Constitution to read, "Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United

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USSR

FOR 10 years the Moscow correspondent of the Monitor, William H. Chamberlin, has watched the unfolding of a strange and amazing drama. Now from beyond the borders of Russia, unhampered by censorship, he augments his lucid picture of life in the Soviets with a series written with unimpeded vigor:

Russia—Without Benefit of Censor

18 daily articles beginning on May 28

Ely Snaps Whip Over Smashing Of Police Bill

Denounces Senate Failure to Take Action on Strengthening Police

Appeals to Public

Charges Delay to Outside Influences and Says People Likely to Act

Charging the operation of powerful and obscure influences to defeat the police coördination measure, Gov. Joseph B. Ely today declared opponents would continue their obstructionist tactics at "their own peril."

"The people of Massachusetts will want their reasons for opposing this bill, while criminals walk the streets in freedom," he said.

The police bill, originally providing for mandatory state coördination of local police departments, was reported out of the Senate Ways and Means Committee yesterday. The only remnant of the original bill retained was that for an increase in the state detective force. The committee proposed that all provisions dealing with police coördination be made the subject of an investigation.

Dropping his rôle of silent onlooker, the Governor has emerged in a last-ditch, but determined, effort to remobilize support behind the police bill.

In a desperate effort to obtain favorable action in the Senate this afternoon on the police bill reported by the Judiciary Committee, the Citizens' Committee for Public Safety circularized every one of the senators today.

The senators were reminded that an emergency confronts the State in its war on crime, that present police methods are inadequate to meet it; that the State pays a $16,000,000 annual crime bill; that eight other states await the lead of Massachusetts, and that politics must not prevail.

What Bill Provides

The bill reported by the Judiciary Committee provided for a state commission of public safety with power to recommend coördination of local police forces.

While the proponents of the measure originally desired that such a commission be given mandatory powers, this objective appears now too Utopian even for the advocates to continue supporting.

Consequently they are centering their efforts behind the judiciary bill.

There was a new note of menace in the whip that cracked over the backs of the legislators in the words of the Governor today. He charged the majority of the Senate Ways and Means Committee had played "politics." He charged that certain forces "great but obscure" were obstructing favorable action and that the real issue now lies between the people of Massachusetts and these forces.

"While the criminal walks the

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NIRA Is Declared Constitutional In Texas Oil Dispute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 23—The National Industrial Recovery Act was held constitutional here yesterday in an opinion handed down by the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. The decision, written by three circuit judges grew out of the appeal from an eastern Texas court ruling which had upheld the Amazon Oil Corporation and other east Texas oil companies.

These concerns, attacking the oil code with the contention that the NRA was unconstitutional, sought to restrain federal officers from enforcing certain portions of the code. Specifically, they sought to prevent federal agents from going on their property for the purpose of securing production information. Also, they wanted to enjoin the Federal Government from instituting civil action or criminal prosecution against them for violation of federal regulations.

Jean Batten Sets Solo Flight Record

PORT DARWIN, North Australia, May 23 (AP)—Miss Jean Batten, 24-year-old New Zealand girl flier, reached this city today after a solo flight from England on which she set a new women's record for the distance.

Miss Batten made the long, hazardous air jaunt in 15 days 23 hours and 25 minutes, eclipsing the former woman's mark of 19½ days held by Amy Johnson, wife of Capt. James A. Mollison, British flier. Miss Johnson completed her flight and set the old record on May 24, 1930.

The New Zealand girl arrived at Port Darwin to the accompaniment of a tumultuous welcome at 3 p. m. local time, 1:30 a. m., E. S. T.

Miss Batten is small, well-knit and attractive in appearance. She proposes to fly to Auckland, New Zealand, soon, to join her father there.

The absolute record for the flight, however, is held by Mr. Charles T. P. Ulm and three companions who in October, 1933, completed the journey from England in 6 days, 17 hours and 45 minutes.

Loan Seekers Disappointed As They Storm Local Office Planned to Aid Home Owners

ERA Decides to Extend Its Ægis Over Women's Athletic Play and Activities—Motion Picture Patrons Organizing to Better Product

Crowds filled the office of the Boston Home Loan Corporation today, seeking money for home repair and rebuilding. They were just like the crowds that have pushed up to the counter every day since the notice of the President's Housing Act appeared in newspapers.

They might as well have stayed away, for the corporation can do nothing for most of the applicants. But the usual misunderstanding of the functions of government agencies still brings in the crowds.

The Home Owners Loan Corporation operates to assist distressed home owners. It can make loans only to:

1. Those eligible to having their mortgages taken over, due to lack of ability to get financing elsewhere.
2. Those who are unable to get loans for reconditioning from any other source.

The latter point is qualified, however, in that such loans are considered strictly on the basis of need. Unless he is provably distressed, the corporation cannot help the repair-seeking owner.

Meantime the hundreds of those seeking money to repair their homes must wait until the Government announces just how such loans will be distributed.

The Mayoralty

Audible Economy

"The wild saturnalia of lavish expenditures indulged in for so many years at the expense of the taxpayers . . . has come to an end; had to come to an end if the city were to survive!"

Thus into many Boston homes came Mayor Mansfield's voice today through booming radios. He had tried the Rooseveltian method of radio appeal direct before, had found it powerful. Back to the wall in his economy drive, he needed powerful aids.

Other Mansfield points:

1. Pay cuts drawing wild criticism have not been only economies. All departments are being made more economical.
2. The public is behind him he found after last week when he thought he was alone.
3. He is watching the welfare situation carefully, will fully prosecute any frauds.
4. Every $1,000,000 saving means 56 cents cut off the tax rate.

Recovery

Work Out of Play

Use of ERA money to pay supervisors of play activity in school yards, advocated by the Monitor and approved by Joseph P. Carney, New England ERA head, has expanded into wider fields. Today a program for five months' employment of 56 persons to supervise women's athletics at 25 Boston Park Department playgrounds was announced. Said

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Salvador's Shift To Manchoukuo Puzzles League

Recognition by Tiny State Weakens Standing of Existing Treaties

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, May 23—Salvador unexpectedly stands in the limelight at Geneva. Recognition of Manchoukuo by Salvador in violation of the engagement taken by the little state of Central America in common with other members of the League of Nations, raises points of international interest which are being examined in League circles.

A breach has been opened in the system of nonrecognition which is regarded as one of the strongest arms employed against the acquisition of hegemonistic control of territory by ruthless power in defiance of existing treaties.

The size of Salvador is irrelevant. Its situation in the heart of America is important. The Japanese are naturally triumphant, believing the resolutions taken by the "Parliament of Nations" are inoperative and will quickly be negatived by time and material realities.

Presents Perplexing Issue

Salvador has in the past sat on the League Council and has a representative in the World Court. Tiny as it is, its gesture poses perplexing problems for the world organization. When Mr. Henry Pu-Yi was crowned as Emperor of Manchoukuo few states replied politely to the official announcement but most of them, including all the great powers, considered even a response would be contrary to the League resolution.

What steps can, or will the League take? Salvador's decision constitutes sort of a test case. Are League resolutions to be treated seriously or to be broken at will with impunity, is there no means of assuring respect of common pledges?

Juridical examination of the Covenant does not reveal any method of dealing with broken resolutions. A member can be expelled who violates an engagement taken under the Covenant but this article could hardly be made apply to a violation of Assembly resolutions.

Stated in Negative Terms

Besides, it is pointed out, the League itself hasn't observed the terms of its resolution which was not merely negative but implied positive charge of reachng a more satisfactory settlement of the Manchoukuo question. In fact very little has been done.

Recently, too, there have been rumors, whether well founded or not cannot be ascertained here, of direct negotiations between Japan and China which look to an accord. Obviously such a possibility would completely change the situation in the Far East and the attitude of the League would accordingly have to be changed.

In the meantime, it is evident by this example of Salvador that if countries are to participate effectively in the work of the League, it is illogical that they should at the same time retain their full sovereignty and take without warning subsequent decisions which are contrary to those taken in concert with the international organization.

Spain Protests Cuban Arrest

HAVANA, May 23 (By U. P.)—Spain lodged a protest yesterday with the Interior Department against arrest of Señor Manuel Gallardo, a Spaniard, at the town of Manzanillo, as an alleged Communist agitator. Asserting police mistreated him, the Ambassador demanded his liberation.

Moley Advocates Big Crime Squad To Speed Justice

Strong Federal Force to Work With States, President Told

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 23—Immediate steps "to enlarge the criminal investigation facilities of the Department of Justice" to combat racketeering and kidnaping is the major recommendation in the first of three crime studies prepared by Prof. Raymony Moley for President Roosevelt, released today.

Professor Moley points to the success already achieved in securing convictions and penal servitude in 26 cases already covered by the so-called "Lindbergh law"; he charges that the present field investigating force of 397 special agents is "totally inadequate," urges immediate increase to "not less than 1000," and concludes that "unless adequate additions are authorized the new powers will remain wholly unexercised and the impressive record already made by the department will be heavily discounted by the hopeless effort to investigate cases too numerous for its personnel."

Already in Legislation

In line with Professor Moley's recommendation, the budget bureau is already considering an additional $3,000,000 appropriation for the investigation force of the Justice Department.

Professor Moley gives the weight of his backing to a dozen or more bills enlarging federal crime enforcing activities of the Government and especially stresses the need of the bill regulating sale of machine guns and revolvers, now pending in the House Ways and Means Committee.

"In my judgment," he says, "the requirements of modern civilization are such as to make it exceedingly desirable that the manufacture and sale of firearms be strictly controlled at the source that private citizens should not be permitted to arm themselves except under strict regulation and for limited purposes."

Approximately half of the bills recommended have already passed Congress and become law prior to publication of the present report. Dr. Moley discusses and analyzes each of the bills originally backed by the Department of Justice.

Citizens Must Aid

In the long run, he declares, the fight on crime comes down to the attitude of the individual citizen. As between the rôles played by states and the Federal Government in combating crime, Dr. Moley says the latter must always be subordinate, but that nevertheless its existing field should be enlarged to achieve full efficiency.

"The center of gravity of the police machine" must still remain in the state, Professor Moley tells President Roosevelt. Though city police activities have in some instances broken down, "it is by no means certain that such faults cannot be corrected by local action, as evidenced by the recent rehabilitation of police service in Chicago and elsewhere. If this process is extended it is almost sure to produce much more substantial improvement than any large-scale federal adventure in law-enforcement."

To secure this improvement locally, the aid of the individual citizen is required. There are hopeful signs on the horizon. Dr. Moley not only finds city police getting better, but "What is equally important, a real public sentiment for criminal law enforcement is developing which promises much by way of effective support for state and local police forces."

Arms Embargo Wins In House By Solid Vote

Quick Action by Senate Expected on Move to Stop Chaco War

Mexico Leads in Ban

Appeals to Two Belligerents in South America to Expedite Settlement

By the Associated Press

MEXICO, D. F., May 23—Mexico claimed today the distinction of being the first nation to declare an embargo on shipments of arms to Paraguay and Bolivia in compliance with the League of Nations' move to end the Chaco war.

The Government proclaimed the embargo last night and followed up with an appeal to the South American belligerents "to make a supreme effort to reach an immediate, direct settlement."

The declaration was regarded merely as a gesture of solidarity on the part of the Government with the League's program. Virtually no war matériels are shipped from here.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 23—Without a record vote and by unanimous consent, the House of Representatives today adopted the Chaco arms embargo resolution asked by President Roosevelt.

American coöperation with world action to halt the war between Paraguay and Bolivia—declared by the League of Nations Committee to be prolonged by the profit motive of arms manufacturers—needed only approval by the Senate today to take effect. Such approval is expected to be forthcoming shortly.

While the big guns roared in the jungles of the Chaco today in a battle that may be decisive, Congress hastened to align the United States in a world movement to smother a war.

Quick Action Taken

The House invoked unusually swift procedure to get the resolution passed. It was only yesterday that the Foreign Affairs Committee unanimously recommended the measure, following appeal by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. The resolution clothes President Roosevelt with power to halt sale of arms to either country in the sanguinary Latin-American dispute, and by so doing to throw the strength of moral and practical influence of the United States into the world movement.

Any member of the House could have blocked action on the arms embargo which required unanimous consent to get prompt enactment. But of the 435 members not one protested the unusual procedure in the interests of peace.

Senate's Approval Indicated

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee meanwhile met today and Senator Key Pittman (D.) of Nevada, chairman, said he found no opposition to an identic resolution passed by the House. He will ask Senate approval as soon as he re-

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Guilford Enters Fourth Round Of British Amateur

PRESTWICK, Scotland, May 23 (AP)—Jack McLean, Scottish Walker Cup star and the pride of Prestwick, today defeated John W. Fischer, sensational Cincinnati youngster, 2 and 1, in the third round of the British Amateur Golf Championship.

Putting brilliantly, sinking the ball from distances as far as 20 feet from the cup, McLean was out in a scorching sub-par 33 for this strenuous seaside course to be 2 up on Fischer at the halfway mark.

Fischer, who was the medalist in the last two United States amateur championships, toured the outward holes in par 35 and try as valiantly as he did, he was never able to overcome that two-hole deficit.

The second American casualty of the day was Jack Westland, the Chicago broker, who fell victim to Roger H. Wethered, winner of this championship in 1921. Regaining his form after playing almost like a duffer in the Walker Cup matches at St. Andrews, Wethered defeated Westland by 3 and 2.

Jesse P. Guilford, former American amateur king and looming more and more as a serious threat in this championship, gained the fourth round with a one-sided triumph over Lieut.-Col. T. J. Mitchell of Prestwick. Guilford won by 6 and 4 and will meet McLean tomorrow.

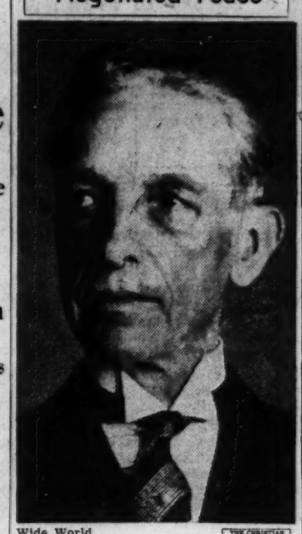
John Goodman, United States open champion, and W. Lawson Little of San Francisco, caught up with the field today, winning their second-round matches without any difficulty.

George T. Dunlap Jr., amateur champion of the United States and regarded by old links followers here as a "man of destiny" after his first- and second-round comeback victories, made short shift of George D. Hanay, former amateur titleholder. The American won, 6 and 4.

Cyril J. H. Tolley, champion in 1920 and 1929, was eliminated in the third round by James Wallace, who won, 4 and 3.

Little won his second match of the day, defeating Eric McRuvie, Scotland's second ranking golfer, by 3 and 2, in the third round.

Negotiated Peace



Wide World

Afranio de Mello Franco

Brazilian Foreign Minister Helped Draft Pact to Be Signed by Peru and Colombia

Silver Profit Tax Dropped Out Of Roosevelt's Bill

Howl That Went Up Over Plan to Penalize Speculators Has Effect

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 23—All that shimmers is not silver, concluded several zealous supporters of the white metal today, as they spurned the bill they had laboriously extracted from President Roosevelt and went happily off the reservation.

Thus, while a group of silverites, led by Senator Key Pittman (D.), Nevada, is still loyal to the program finally produced yesterday, another element is as hot in opposition—or even hotter—than is Wall Street. The opposition leaders are Senators Borah, Thomas and Long—a trio of strange bedfellows.

While the rebels claim their chief objection to be the failure of the President's program to make silver "primary money"—as Senator Pittman contends the opposite—the real reason is not difficult to seek. They demanded, with one hearty cry, 50 per cent tax on profits from silver speculation be removed, extirpated, and cast forever from the legislative records.

The open and unashamed zeal of these silverites for the silver speculators is difficult to explain or to defend, if not to understood. For the present steps to improve the price of silver were obviously a free-will gift of magnificent proportions to such forehanded individuals as have been storing up the white metal.

Few windfalls have been prospectively so glittering. For this reason Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, some weeks ago, prepared a list of large holders of silver, showing who would reap profits from Congressional action, and gave out some of the names. This action infuriated Congress almost more than anything else the Executive end of government has done. It made the hapless Mr. Morgenthau the butt of many congressional attacks.

Included in the list, Mr. Morgenthau intimated, were many who had been loudest in their congressional cry for revaluing silver, and outstanding silverites over the country were believed to have their hands deep in the feed bin. To forestall an inordinate cleanup for these individuals, the President insisted on a 50 per cent tax on profits installed in the bill.

But late yesterday, in the face of the howl set up by aggrieved Congressmen, Senator Pittman withdrew that clause. Speculators, as far as can now be seen, can now reap whatever profits arise.

That the profits will be enormous, however, depends on presidential action. And, according to the bill, Mr. Roosevelt will hold action firmly in his grip. With his money

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Things Present

"Seeing the world in an afternoon" is something we shall have to wait for; but as the writer of an illustrated article in the Weekly Magazine Section reminds us, Chicago's reopening Century of Progress Exposition includes typical villages of many countries. Another article, "The Motherly Touch in Juvenile Courts," will make readers wish for the day when there will be Judge Bartelmes in every city.

R. L. S. sticks his tongue in his cheek, dips his pen in a mild acid, and indites a perhaps fanciful, but highly moral, account of "How the World War 'Ended.'" Editorial Page.

Be sure to pass along your Monitor today to some music teacher or aspiring pupil, with "Moments Musical" marked. Look for this important feature every Wednesday on the Home Forum Page.

The appeal of a reader for a recipe for "Baptist Cake" has brought in an interesting correspondence, as you will note on the Women's Activities Page.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' Page, the second article in the "Improving Your Tennis" series, and a collection of the best Cartoons of the Week.

Labor Resents Control Going To Employers

12-Weeks Curtailment in Cotton Textiles Stirs Anger

Massachusetts Hit

Secretary of A. F. of L. Protests Against Johnson's Approval to Help Market

Industry needs more governmental and less employer control, Massachusetts labor decided today.

It had just heard of Washington's authorization of a 25-per-cent curtailment in cotton textile production for the summer "lull." The order, requested by the manufacturers themselves and approved by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, will mean a tremendous drop in employment, organized labor officials point out, while the shop owners will manage to keep sales up merely by cleaning out their overstocked warehouses.

NRA agreement with the employers in this situation, points out Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor, indicates the swinging of the balance of power over into the hands of industry itself. The manufacturers should have the right to limit hours and production to some extent, he says, but should not be allowed to shift their operations around merely to meet unstable market conditions of their own making.

"Unfortunate"

The manufacturers, although satisfied that the plan will strengthen the market as desired and solve the immediate problems, are not jubilant over seeing men laid off. It is "unfortunate" they note, but necessary if the industry is to continue efficient operation at all.

A system which allows shops to operate two or three shifts during certain periods, then to shut down suddenly when production overbalances consumption, Labor insists, has no place under the new development. It is only employer control of the codes which makes such a situation possible, Mr. Watt declares.

For 12 Weeks

Official launching of the curtailment plan is set for June 4 and the total period at 12 weeks. It provides that the curtailment be accomplished by cutting hours per day or days per week, and also that weekly reports showing the state of supply and demand be furnished the NRA.

The reduction was sought, officials pointed out, because unsold stocks mounted from 250,330,000 yards on Feb. 24 to 332,362,000 yards on April 28. Unfilled orders dropped from 1,137,384,000 yards to 756,037,000.

The rayon weaving industry, which comes under the cotton code, was given authority for a four-week curtailment in dress-goods mills and an eight-week curtailment on staple goods, conditioned on a like curtailment in silk mills, which are under a separate code. The textile order means in effect that no machine will be permitted to operate more than 60 hours a week.

Single shift mills, however, are exempted from the order, which allows them to continue to operate full time.

Clothing Makers Get $9000 Refund Under NRA Code

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 23—Workers in the coat and suit industry here are receiving thousands of dollars in back wages as a result of enforcement of the National Recovery Code.

Mr. George W. Alger, director of the Coat and Suit Code Authority, revealed today that he had successfully adjusted without recourse to Washington a claim under which the largest amount of money to be refunded to any group of workers in an industry operating under the National Recovery Act would be paid to employees of H. & J. Block, manufacturers of children's coats. As a condition of the settlement, the company has agreed to comply in the future with all conditions of the code, he added.

The company has paid nearly $10,000 for wage violations of the coat and suit code, Mr. Alger said. The sum involved in the hearing was $9500, of which $500 was imposed to cover the cost of checking pay rolls and making examinations. Employees of the company received $9000 in back payments, he said.

The settlement was accepted after representation had been made to Mr. F. Nathan Wolf, secretary of the Code Authority, that the company would give work only to contractors and sub-manufacturers designated by the Code Authority, and would cease giving work to contractors and sub-manufacturers who refuse permission to the Authority to place representatives in their plants to observe operations.

Simultaneously, Mr. Alger revealed that a large group of needle workers in Baltimore will get $1833 in back wages under an adjustment agreement between their employer and the Code Authority.

The American Coat Company of Baltimore, summoned before Mr. Arthur E. Hungerford, state NRA Compliance Director for Maryland, on charges of wage violations, promised full compliance and restitution of $1833 of back wages to its employees through the medium of the Coat and Suit Code Authority, Mr. Alger said.

Rising Tide of Illegal Oil Leads to Call by President To Extend Federal Control

Warns Congress of Danger of Return to Profitless Competition—Social Legislation Not Likely to Include Old-Age Pensions

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 23—President Roosevelt today put his weight behind legislation to extend and strengthen federal authority within states as the Government's answer to the rising tide of "hot" or illegal oil, which has been threatening to destroy the whole oil regulation program.

Naming the Thomas-Disney bill in a letter to chairmen of Senate and House committees, he expressed hope for early enactment and warned that failure to pass it would mean a return to the "wretched conditions which existed in the spring of 1933."

At the same time Mr. Roosevelt shed further light on one of his projected messages to Congress which to date has been somewhat of a mystery. This is the message which it had been expected would deal with social legislation such as old-age pensions and unemployment insurance. Instead, the President said, it will deal with water utilization.

It will go far afield, touching such vaguely related subjects as reforestation and soil erosion, as well as the more directly related ones, such as flood control and the St. Lawrence waterways. All of which might be classed under the broad label of social reform—but is far afield from the specific social relief questions with which the measure was originally supposed to deal.

As the President was thus pouring more grist into the top of the legislative-mill, the House continued its high speed efforts to keep the new bills moving through. It passed the arms embargo resolution within an hour after it met this morning and moved on immediately to another Administration measure—the loans to private industries bill—which it may pass before it adjourns tonight. Meanwhile the Senate's efforts to reach a final vote on the tariff bill were stalled by a debate over the Darrow board's report on the NRA.

* * *

Leaks in the Pipe Line: No job Mr. Roosevelt has undertaken, either promised or carried out to date, has caused more trouble than that of cleaning house in the oil industry. But it was a job which was undertaken at the specific and almost unanimous request of the industry itself. Its representatives had been coming here for years begging the Federal Government with figurative tears to move in with a strong hand and put the industry in order. Mr. Roosevelt finally agreed to try it.

Because of this background it was with some petulance that he wrote the respective chairmen of the Senate Committee on Mines and Mining and the House Committee on Interstate Commerce, asking for further extension of federal powers in order to accomplish this task. The new legislation is necessary because, and only because, the oil producers as individuals won't keep down to the restricted production quotas they have long been demanding. Each wants total production down, but each apparently tries to get out a few extra barrels at the new high prices.

Therefore, according to Mr. Harold L. Ickes, oil administrator, there is an average daily excess production of 149,000 barrels, every one of which is so-called "hot" oil—i. e., produced in violation of quota restrictions. In the East Texas field alone he reported a daily average of "hot" oil of between 60,000 and 70,000 barrels. With this condition growing steadily worse, Mr. Roosevelt pointed out that the industry is headed back toward the cutthroat regulation days, when oil was selling down below 20 cents a barrel and everyone was losing money on it.

His proposed remedy is the Thomas-Disney bill which provides that in any state where state authority fails to keep production down to the state quota, the Federal Government may then step in and use its own power to enforce regulations. It also limits the life of the entire oil regulation program to a two-year trial period. Behind the President's letter was the implied warning of the industry that unless it coöperates with regulation efforts the time may come shortly when the Government will abandon the whole thing in disgust and let the oil producers reap the reward of their own selfishness in falling prices.

* * *

The Electoral College: There is a good deal of misunderstanding about the Norris amendment to abolish the electoral college which has just received its second defeat by a close vote in the Senate. Many newspapers describe the proposal as opening the way for "direct election" of Presidents. This is not strictly accurate.

Though the mechanism of the electoral college would be eliminated, states would still cast their votes as units under the draft amended, and minorities within states would be left without a voice. In other words, New York would either be solidly "for" or solidly "against" a candidate, as that candidate received a majority or minority vote in the state, no matter by what small margin.

Senator Norris admits he would prefer a direct vote, in which the national total for one candidate would be weighed against the national total for another; but there are political difficulties in the way. The Senate, for one thing, he believes, would never countenance it.

Everyone knows, for example, that the Negro vote in the South is minimized under present arrangements; but elimination of the state-unit voting system would give this vote an importance in presidential elections beyond what the ruling powers desire.

There is, too, another misapprehension about the Norris bill. Casual newspaper readers seeing that the Senate has "defeated" the measure assume that a majority is against it. They forget that an amendment to the Constitution requires a two-thirds majority in either House. The Norris amendment has received a big majority in the Senate on both votes so far, but just two votes short of the necessary two-thirds required. The first vote was 42 for, and 24 against; the vote yesterday 52 for and 29 against. Old Guard Republicans voted almost as a unit against the "radical" innovation.

* * *

Phœnixlike Housing: The possibility of using sections of the area of Chicago recently damaged by fire for a housing project is being investigated by the Federal Government.

Mr. Harold L. Ickes, public works admisintrator, has sent Col. Horatio B. Hackett, general manager of the Public Works Emergency Housing Corporation, to Chicago to inspect the site, confer with Mayor Kelly and other Chicago officials and report whether the razed area might be utilized for modern, low-cost housing.

There is some question whether the site would be suitable for housing because of its proximity to the stock yards. On the other hand, there were a considerable number of low class homes in the burned district. One of the chief questions on which the project hinges is whether titles to the land are readily available at reasonable prices.

* * *

The Navy Speaks: Professional naval opinion was frankly expressed today by Mr. Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, when he declared that the United States will "consider" extending its naval bases in the Pacific if the Japanese insist on demanding naval parity at next year's naval conference.

At the State Department, Mr. Cordell Hull refused comment on the Swanson statement and it obviously reflected simply the desire of the navy to improve its position in the Pacific. Mr. Swanson seemed to speak without previous consultation with President Roosevelt and although his words will presumably set up wide reverberations in Japan, they are not to be taken as a statement of considered national policy.

"At the Washington Conference we agreed to restrict our Pacific bases," said Secretary Swanson. "The question, in view of Japanese demands for increasing its ratio will be considered, although it is not settled yet." He added that he favored continuation of present treaty ratios between the United States, Great Britain and Japan. "We agreed upon them in London thinking they provided safety for each nation. I see no reason for changing them at this time."

* * *

What is Social Legislation? This is a rather touchy question around the Capitol today. It was used last week to describe the subject matter of one of the final Roosevelt messages to Congress. And almost everyone, including the press, jumped at the conclusion the message would be about unemployment insurance and related subjects, any number of which are pending before Congress. It was "authoritatively" given out in White House circles that the President would ask for a special congressional committee to consider all such bills and bring them together in one general social betterment bill.

But today Mr. Roosevelt was most surprised to hear that he had been planning any social legislation message. Why no—he didn't know anything about that! He was going to send up a message on water utilization covering every phase from the St. Lawrence treaty to reforestation. That was the only social legislation he had in mind.

Question—What happened to the social legislation message between last week and this? The information was from too many and too good sources to be ignored. And Mr. Roosevelt's surprise at hearing of such a message was almost too prompt to be wholly convincing. Either wires were crossed somewhere or there is less enthusiasm for really social legislation than there was before.

* * *

Uncle Sam at the Fair: That the Government may take its part in the second season of a Century of Progress at Chicago this summer, President Roosevelt signed a bill authorizing a $200,000 expenditure. Another bill to which he put his name will allow exhibits of foreign nations to enter the United States duty free.

The job of federal commissioner of the exposition is vacant at present, Mr. Tarry S. New, former Postmaster-General under President Coolidge, having resigned at the suggestion of the White House. Postmaster-General Farley has indicated that the job may go to Illinois instead of Indiana this time.

Not Bimetallism, Not Bryanism, Not 16 to 1—Just Silver Purchases

THE President's silver message calls for indeterminate purchases of silver and asks for world agreement before bimetallism is legislated.

Bimetallism means the unlimited or free purchase of gold and silver at fixed prices. Any producer or holder of silver—abroad as well as in the United States—could take his metal to a United States mint and get a price established by law for it. This is now the case with gold. The Government pays the holder $35 an ounce.

When two metals are purchasable in unlimited quantities at a fixed price, they obviously stand in a fixed relation to each other. Bryan bimetallism asked for 16 to 1. That meant either that 25.8 grains of standard gold or 412.5 grains of standard silver represented a dollar ($1). By dividing these two weights it will be seen that the weight of the silver dollar is 15.938, or practically 16, times that of the gold dollar. Therefore, one ounce of silver would equal $1.29, which would be the fixed price for silver.

The Democratic program in 1896, when William Jennings Bryan was nominated for President, said:

"We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nations."

This is the fundamental difference between Bryan and Roosevelt. Bryan stood for independent bimetallism. Roosevelt would wait upon world coöperation. At the same time the President makes a vague "Bryan" promise in case world coöperation is not achieved. He says:

"It may turn out that this nation will ultimately have to take independent action on this phase of the matter as its interests require."

The United States had a bimetallic system from 1786 to 1873. Only the ratio was changed. Fifteen to one was the first ratio. It was succeeded by 16 to 1, which ruled till 1873. In the latter year the free coinage of silver was suspended. Silverites still call this act "the crime of '73." The United States reaffirmed its adherence to the single gold standard in 1900.

The bill introduced in the Senate yesterday, which sought to carry out the President's request, contained no provision for a fixed ratio between the price of silver and the price of gold. It provides only for the purchase of an indeterminate amount of silver at the President's discretion. Currently mined silver in the United States is already purchasable under the proclamation of last December at 64½ cents an ounce. Silver holdings in the United States (mainly held by speculators) would now be purchasable at not more than 50 cents an ounce. The market closed yesterday at 45.50 cents. Foreign silver would be bought at rates to be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, but, of course, the Government could not get it at less than the market price. Thus the bill is, as its name says, "A Silver Purchase Act."

Several silver purchase bills have been enacted by previous Congresses. In 1878 Congress provided "for the purchase, from time to time, of silver bullion, at the market price thereof, of not less than $2,000,000 a month as a minimum, nor more than $4,000,000 worth a month as a maximum." This was called the Bland-Allison Law. It was repealed in 1890, and another purchase bill, called the Sherman Act, was passed for the buying of 4,500,000 ounces of silver each month. This was repealed in 1893, at the insistence of President Cleveland.

Silver Profit Tax Provisions Beaten

(Continued from Page 1)

policy, for the past five months, following relatively orthodox channels, there seems to be no indication of a further plunge to the left. Wall Street reflected this belief, as did foreign exchange markets, when the dollar dropped only slightly as a result of the silver message and silver stocks declined in late tradeing.

General feeling is that disappointed silverites will continue to denounce the bill, possibly secure its amendment in minor respects, but that it will ultimately be passed.

Greatest second-day interest centers upon revelation that already some $30,000,000 to $60,000,000 has been spent by the Treasury in silver purchases abroad, and that conversations with foreign governments, presumably Mexico and Canada to begin with, have already been inaugurated. That swift or sweeping results for the metal will be achieved along the international road, however, is not anticipated by the most optimistic silverites.

[Further discussion of the silver question will be found on the Financial Page.]

U. S. Silver Plan Is Not Expected To Upset Prices

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 23—Roosevelt's silver message had been so accurately forecast that its actual publication has had only slight firming effect upon London mining share quotations and silver prices.

Silver interests here express disappointment and do dot anticipate any very substantial rise in the near future. But it is pointed out that this is good where the Far East is concerned since any deflationary effects or any big sudden enhancement in the world silver price would make for instability rather than reverse in China.

Any increase in the American demand for silver that may arise in consequence of the United States Government's action in taking supplies off the United States market, is expected to be satisfied easily by selling on the part of Far Eastern operators.

India's silver position for the moment is unaffected since sales from that country are limited already by last year's London agreement. On the other hand, the door may now be open for a new attempt to reach some wider measure of currency coöperation generally. In this connection, however, the amount of currency expansion obtainable from the proposed permissive powers of purchase is not expected to be very considerable.

World Not Disturbed Over Silver Message; China Gives Approval

By the Associated Press

World capitals turned a speculative eye today upon President Roosevelt's proposal to Congress for a bimetallic basis for currency. High lights of the foreign comment follow:

London—The Post said: "Events alone can show whether the whole project is anything more than a dextrous maneuver to put silver on the shelf."

The Times: "It is extremely doubtful how far prices will be affected by manipulating the metallic content of the currency unit."

The Telegraph: ". . . It looks as though the President has yielded to the silver interests . . . but the whole history of Roosevelt's clever resistance to the more extreme demands of the silver advocates makes a more cautious view necessary. . . ."

The Labor-Socialist Herald: "Roosevelt . . . has capitulated pretty completely to the silver interests."

Rome—How the new American metallic standard might affect war debt payments interested Italy. It was said that if Italy could save money by paying in silver she would do so. In any event, however, only a 10 per cent token payment is planned June 15.

Paris—France feigned disinterest. "Silver," said a Government spokesman, "is a political rather than a financial question. France is not interested." The spokesman said the move would have no effect on the war debts question.

Millen-Faber Trial

Did What Was 'Right'

In killing a policeman during the holdup of the Needham Trust Co., Murton Millen only did what he "had a right to do," Dr. Max Bennett, psychiatrist, testified in the Dedham Court today that the young defendant told him.

Murton also confided to him, the psychiatrist said, that he had "let another man have it" because he had laughed when they tried to kidnap him in Fitchburg. Dr. Bennett, testifying for the defense in the trial of Murton, and his brother Irving, and Abraham Faber for the Needham crime, declared that during his examination of the defendant Murton told of having made attempts to commit suicide, declared he "would be lost without a machine gun," and "had plans by which he hoped to deal with the Governor of the State."

Dr. Bennett, closing the defense of the Millen brothers, followed on the stand Mrs. Carolyn de Costa Millen, mother of the boys, who provided a dramatic but at times cruel interlude in the effort to prove the prisoners insane and thus not responsible for their crime. Mrs. Millen said her husband, who previously had testified in his sons' behalf, was a "brutal man" who was always swearing and striking at his family.

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No Summer wardrobe's complete without some good white skirts, and at Best's we give them the consideration they deserve. We concentrate on a few models of proven merit and run them in every appropriate warm-weather material. Sizes 14s to 20.

Loan Seekers Disappointed As They Storm Local Office

(Continued from Page 1)

Washington ERA, "It is just the sort of thing we want to push."

Acre Pay

Connecticut farmers have benefited particularly under the acreage reduction program of the New Deal. Up until April 30 of $397,125 spent in New England, $219,532 went to Connecticut.

Payments to other New England states:

Massachusetts	$141,898
Vermont	11,446
New Hampshire	9,927
Rhode Island	7,722
Maine	6,607

Lampist

Institutions with vast numbers of electric lights can keep one man busy most of the time just changing good lamps for those that have burned out. The Government has need of many such men with its many institutions and has given them a name. They are called "lampists." Between changing lamps, the lampist must serve as an apprentice electrician.

Today the Civil Service Commission office in Boston announces openings for a lampist at $1380 a year, a fireman-helper at $1320 and an assistant engineman, steam-electric, at $2100, all in the Post Office Building.

Crime

Short Story

James Foye, Salem youth, wanted some money. He figured Mr. Robert W. Osgood of Swampscott, Assistant Registrar of Deeds for Essex County would have some, sent him a note demanding $15,000 on penalty of death.

Mr. Osgood, alert, turned the letter over to the Swampscott police who in turn gave it to the Post Office Department. With a detective force second to none they knew what to do. Swampscott police were asked to watch the Osgood home. Soon a suspicious-acting youth was seen and taken to the police station. He quickly confessed that James Foye of Salem had sent him.

Salem police were called. They soon had Foye in jail. A record case, it had been cleaned up in 12 hours.

Today Foye's arraignment before United States Commissioner Edwin C. Jenney was in preparation. A dully conceived plot for getting "easy money," it provided for quick detection and sufficient evidence to make a speedy trial. If convicted, James Foye of Salem will face a long prison term. His accomplice, Stanley Psiak, is held as an accessory before the fact.

Motion Pictures

Coarse Sieve

Unwholesome influence of motion pictures on children has aroused parent and civic groups. The theaters' defense has been block booking—that they must show bad with good.

To meet this problem the Motion Pictures Research Council was formed. Today its Boston chapter announces local committees in 30 suburbs to investigate the actual effect of block booking on exhibitors.

Under the NRA, exhibitors can reject one picture out of 10 under certain circumstances. But the council has found this sieve too coarse to strain out the needed objectionable pictures.

When the work is done, a nation-wide campaign will be under way, its ammunition provided by the work of thousands of local committees.

Mulloney Trial

Final Arguments

Quiet of tone, defense counsel in the Mulloney trial in Federal Court today presented their final arguments. The Government has completely failed to prove any intent on Mulloney's part to defraud or injure the collapsed Federal National Bank of Boston, the jury was told.

Following the argument of Mr. Romney Spring, one of the defense attorneys, Judge Hugh D. McLellan announced that the court would direct a verdict of not guilty on one of the seven counts in the indictment. This count charges the misapplication of $25,000 on Oct. 28, 1931.

The court, however, declared that the direction of not guilty on this count did not in any way determine the guilt or innocence of the defendant on the other counts.

Later Mr. Irving G. McCann, prosecutor, will present final arguments for the Government, which alleges Mulloney violated banking laws while president of the Federal National.

Miscellaneous

Chinese Shingle

In Boston's Chinatown hangs many a vertical sign, unintelligible to the non-Chinese passer-by. Today a horizontal sign was about to appear. It was significant beyond its mere appearing. The first Chinese notary public east of the Mississippi had been appointed.

Honors sometimes come in pairs. Thus Mr. Chin Kai-Kwong also received at the same time a shiny badge on which appeared the important words, "Special Officer." Again he is another "first," the first native police officer in Chinatown.

Honors are not new to Mr. Kai-Kwong, who is "Jimmy" to all Chinatown. He is its unofficial Mayor. Mayor Mansfield looks on him with particularly kindly eyes, for he is credited with having thrown the Chinatown vote into the Mansfield column.

A royal Chinese feast will be given in his honor in June by his friends, led by Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, Boston Chinese leader. In the meantime, Boston's peaceful Chinatown will find pleasure in its new honors, will see that special officer "Jimmy" will have no problem keeping the peace.

Old Glory on New Bottles

A bottle of liquor bearing the American flag on its label was purchased in Newton the other day. But it was not purchased for drinking. The Massachusetts Old Glory Club had decided that the liquor business had gone too far in taking the national emblem for a bottle label.

By the time the case had reached the Newton Court the bottling interests were already in rout. The counsel for the Massachusetts Brewers and Distillers Corporation readily signed an agreement drawn up by the club's members, withdrawing the offending label from the market just in time to prevent the case from going before the judge in the adjoining courtroom.

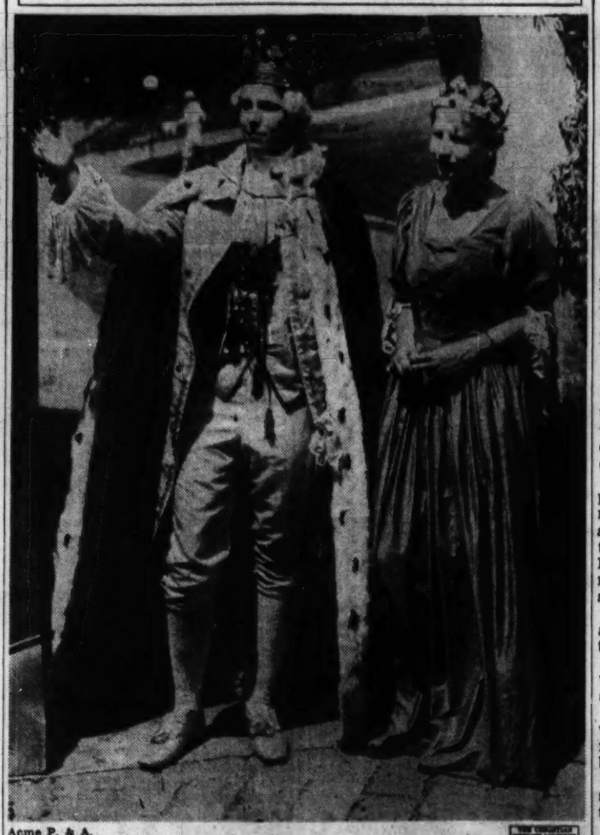
Hedge Winds

Hedges that have beautified property have also blinded corners, have given motorists many bad moments. For years highway officials regularly have asked people to cut their hedges down to a "seeable" height. As regularly the people have refused.

Boston sub-zero breezes that blew around house and hedge last winter blew good to the motorists. Almost every hedge has had to be cut down to start all over again. So the motorist's view is open at last.

Strangely enough, many a householder finds that his own view is also open, finds looking down the road enjoyable, will see that his hedges when they grow again will be welcoming borders, not blinding barriers.

Her Clothes Make the Man



Acme P. & A.

Bryn Mawr Girls in 'The Gondoliers'

Gilbert and Sullivan's light opera, "The Gondoliers," provides just the vehicle for the members of the Bryn Mawr Glee Club to take advantage of their musical training. Miss Susan Morse of Weston, Mass., at the left, as Luiz, and Miss Joan Hopkinson of Manchester, Mass., as Casilda, daughter of the Duchess of Plaza-Toro, are shown in the costumes of their parts.

Moscow Awaiting 'Air Train' Results

MOSCOW, March 23 (AP)—The result of the first long distance "air train" flight in the history of aviation—with an airplane towing three gliders—was awaited with intense interest in Moscow today. The expedition took off yesterday for Koktebel in Crimea, 808 miles away.

The object of the spectacular flight was to demonstrate the practicability of transporting cargo-bearing gliders, controlled by pilots, which are detached from the airplane in midair—thus serving communities having neither railroad nor landing facilities for planes.

The "air train" was forced to land at Zaporozhie yesterday afternoon because of bad weather. The flight was expected to be resumed today with Koktebel as the next destination.

Hoover Credited With Launching First New Deal

Program, Lippmann Says, Essentially the Same as Roosevelt's

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 23 (AP)—Mr. Walter Lippmann, lecturer and writer, credited former President Hoover today with launching the New Deal and asserted that the programs of the former Chief Executive and President Roosevelt differed only in approach rather than principles.

Mr. Lippmann addressed the faculty and students of Wesleyan University, after receiving the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at a special convocation.

"Under the old deal," he said, "depression, unemployment and bankruptcy were allowed to work themselves out without interfering with the functions of nature. Under the New Deal the philosophy of government is a new consciousness of the social obligation of the Government.

"In this respect, the New Deal started with Herbert Hoover because the essential approach of Hoover . . . and Roosevelt was more alike than either of them was similar to any other President.

"Grover Cleveland and Grant would have thought Hoover just as radical as Roosevelt is charged with being."

Mr. Lippmann termed the specific acts under the New Deal "temporal things."

"What will remain," he said, "is a new conception of the obligations of the state and that depressions and prosperity, good and bad times, are matters of public concern and not the individual adjustment of the old deal."

Europe Has 10 Dictators

ESTABLISHMENT of a dictatorship in Bulgaria brings the number of European countries falling within that classification since the war up to ten—the number depending upon the exactness of definition.

Italy: The Fascist régime blazed the trail of modern dictatorship with its March on Rome on Oct. 30, 1922. Signor Benito Mussolini submitted his Cabinet list to the King. It was accepted and the Fascist leader assumed control of the Government.

Turkey: In November, 1922, the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, headed by Mustapha Kemal Pasha, deposed the Sultan, proclaimed the downfall of the Ottoman Empire and establishment of the Republic of Turkey. The new Constitution gives the President dictatorial power.

Poland: Witnessed the establishment of a dictatorship when Marshal Pilsudski marched on Warsaw in May, 1926.

Russia: Came under dictatorship with the rise of Joseph Stalin, Secretary-General of the Communist Party, in 1926.

Portugal: Since 1926 Gen. Antonio Carmona has been President and virtual dictator.

Yugoslavia: Dictatorship was introduced in January, 1929, with a proclamation by King Alexander announcing the abolition of parliamentary methods.

Germany: Joined the parade with the ascension to power of the National Socialist leader Adolf Hitler, became Chancellor of the Reich in January, 1933.

Austria: A non-party cabinet, headed by Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, Chancellor, was formed in September, 1933, with Maj. Emil Frey as Vice-Chancellor. The Constitution was recently abolished and a new one drawn up. It has not yet been invoked. The power to do so rests in the hands of the Chancellor.

Latvia: On May 17, 1934, the Constitution was changed from a parliamentary government to a dictatorship. Activities of various political parties have been suspended until constitutional changes can be carried out.

Spain: A successful coup détat by Gen. Primo de Rivera on Sept. 13, 1923, brought dictatorship to Spain. His hope was to rescue Spain from corrupt and incompetent government within six months. Six years and four months later he resigned and popular government was restored.

Other countries are governed by modified dictatorships among which are Roumania and Hungary.

Government Puts Great Smoky Park On Business Basis

Proposed $16,000,000 Road Is Part of Plan to Attract Tourists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Subsistence for the natives, making money from tourists and vacationists, rather than recreation for those living near it is a chief objective of Great Smoky Mountains National Park, according to Government officials on a tour of the proposed skyline park-to-park highway, expected to cost about $16,000,000.

The route would run from the Shenandoah National Park in Virginia to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Representatives of the Department of the Interior with the group are gathering economic data, especially as to the farm population. It was pointed out that the importance of the park as a means of bringing perhaps 1,000,000 people here annually who will buy products and goods of this area is far greater than its aspect as a "playground."

"We want to use this parkway to bring the tourist industry to the counties that need it most," said Mr. T. E. Straus, special adviser to the Secretary of the Interior.

Emphasis was laid on the necessity for concerted advertising of the Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina area. One impression should be fixed in northern minds, Knoxville people were told, and that is that the southern mountains are cool in summer.

THE Santa Fe AIR-conditions

The Santa Fe is now engaged on the largest AIR-CONDITIONING program of any western line.

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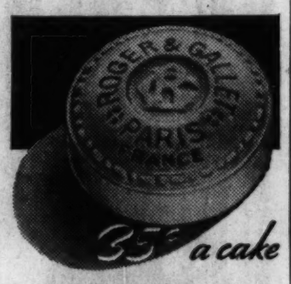

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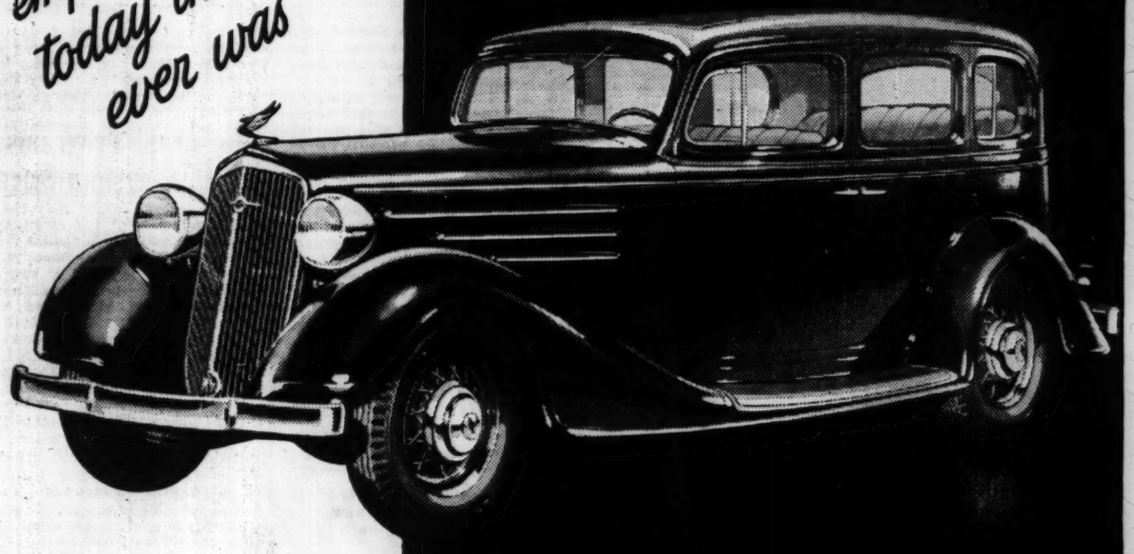

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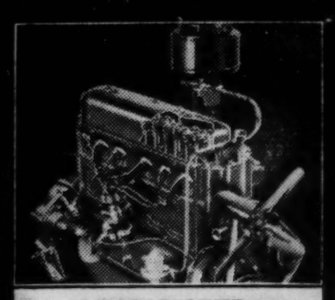

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Historical Tour to Concord Is Over Paul Revere's Route

At Lexington the Minute Men Made Their Stand—At Concord They Fought—Old Houses Then There Still Stand

Historical Jaunts in New England
Ninth of 10 Articles

Boston visitors will find interest in a trip to Lexington and Concord. For in visiting these towns they will travel over the road which Paul Revere made famous on his ride. All along the route there are numerous tablets recording the stirring events which climaxed that "Midnight Ride of Paul Revere."

Lexington—In 1641 Robert Harlakenden built the first house in this region, originally called Cambridge Farms. Later the town was named Lexington by Governor Dudley in honor of Lord Lexington, who was prominent at that time.

Many of the colonial structures of the early days are still to be seen here. Yet the main interest is of the days of 1775 and the work of the famous Minute Men.

It was on the triangular village green at the early hour of 4:30 a. m., April 19, 1775, that the Minute Men gathered to await the attack of the British. In double quick time the British advanced on the stalwart handful of patriots. John Parker, captain of this determined band, spoke these words, "Stand your ground; don't fire unless fired upon; but if they mean to have war, let it begin here." Those brave and solemn words of the leader of the Minute Men may be seen engraved upon a boulder, placed where he delivered this command.

Here is the Hancock-Clarke House which is of unusual interest as well as being an important landmark in the Revolutionary War. It was built in 1698 by the Rev. John Hancock, father of John Hancock, the Revolutionary patriot. It was in this house that John Hancock and Samuel Adams were sleeping when Paul Revere came galloping in to warn them of the British approach. As the rider dashed up to warn the proscribed patriots, he was warned by the guard about making so much noise lest he awaken the sleepers. It was "one by the village clock."

"Noise!" shouted Revere, "You'll have noise enough before long. The redcoats are coming." Thus were Hancock and Adams hustled off to safer quarters.

Concord—After the first attack on the Minute Men, the British dispersed them and marched on to Concord. Approaching the "rude bridge that arched the flood," which now has been replaced by a more substantial structure, the British were halted by Capt. George Minot and his 100 men. First came a volley from the British which killed two Americans and wounded several others, then a return fire by the patriots which killed two British and wounded nine. Here the British retreated to the main force in the village, while the Americans, a bit confident with their first success, cut across the hills hoping to intercept the entire British force on the road to Lexington.

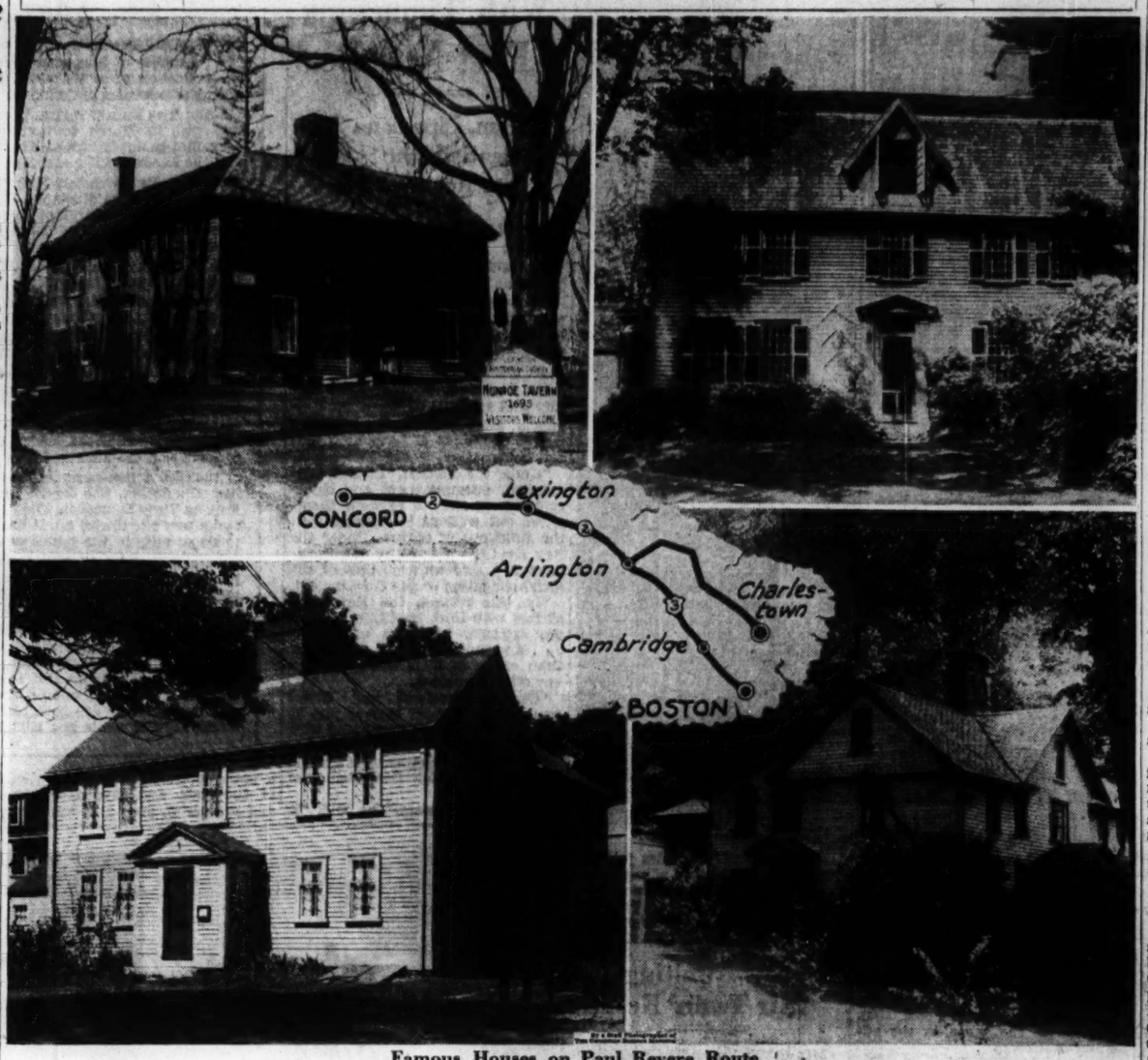
From behind every rock, every house, every tree, in fact, from all places of concealment, came volleys of fire from the patriots. So accurate was the Minute Men's aim that the British ranks became pitifully thin. Finally, the British, worried beyond endurance by an enemy they could not see, were routed. At Lexington, British reinforcements met this weary and discouraged group and helped stave off the vigorous attack of the Americans.

But the Americans were not to be denied. They continued chasing the enemy, firing on him from every advantageous point, until the once orderly columns of trained soldiers were turned into an unruly fleeing mob. Not until Boston Harbor was reached did the English find safety, and that under the protection of the guns of their battleships stationed in the harbor.

The Wright Tavern, built in 1747, lends to the visitor an atmosphere of those Revolutionary days. Here the Minute Men gathered nightly to discuss the coming troubles. Inside are some interesting colonial relics which are worthy of the visitors' perusal.

Another interesting landmark in Concord is the Old Manse not far from the battleground. Built by the Rev. William Emerson, grandfather of the philosopher-poet, "who from the windows witnessed the fight, and left a detailed description of how the guard at the bridge 'retreated in the greatest disorder and confusion'," this house was where Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote many of his early poems and his first book, "Nature." This year it is open for the season to the public, the first time this has occurred.

They Tell an Eloquent Story



Famous Houses on Paul Revere Route

Upper Left—Munroe Tavern, Lexington, Built in 1695, Contains Many Pre-Colonial and Revolutionary Relics. Upper Right—The Old Manse, Concord, Where Ralph Waldo Emerson Wrote Many of His Poems and Where Hawthorne Lived for a Time. Lower Left—The Jason Russell House in Arlington, Built in 1695. Lower Right—The Alcott House in Concord, Home of Louisa M. Alcott, Author of "Little Women." Center—Map of Route Traveled.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

(All times given are local)
Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

New England
Massachusetts

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesday, 3:30-4:00 p. m., Friday, May 25, June 1, 9:45-10:00 a. m., WBSO, 920kc-326m.

NEW BEDFORD—Mondays, May 28, June 4, 11, 18, 25, July 2, 9:45-10:00 p. m., WNBH, 1310kc-229m.

Maine

BANGOR—Every Saturday, 8:30-8:45 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc-434m.

PORTLAND—Every Sunday until June 1, 12:30-12:45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc-319m.

Eastern States
District of Columbia

WASHINGTON—Every Thursday, 5:45-6:00 p. m., WOL, 1310kc-229m.

Florida

JACKSONVILLE — Thursday, biweekly 12:05-12:15 p. m., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI—Mondays, 11:45-12:00 noon, WQAM, 560kc-535m.

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., WTBO, 1420kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN—Saturdays, June 2, 16, and 30, 9:00-9:30 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

New Jersey

NEWARK—Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:30-11:45 a. m., WNEW, 1240kc-240m.

New York

HUDSON FALLS—Fridays, 9:00-9:15 p. m., WGLC, 1370kc-219m.

NEW YORK CITY—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WMCA, 570kc-526m.

ROCHESTER—Saturdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc-261m.

TROY—Second Monday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.

UTICA—Sundays, 2:15-2:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc-250m.

North Carolina

CHARLOTTE—Sundays, 5:15-5:30 a. m., WBT, 1080kc-277m.

Pennsylvania

ALTOONA—Fourth Friday of each month, 2:30-2:45 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc-229m.

PHILADELPHIA—Every Thursday, 5:15-5:30 p. m., WTEL, 1310kc-229m.

South Carolina

COLUMBIA—Second and fourth Thursdays of each month, 8:45-9:00 p. m., WIS, 1010kc-297m.

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month 2:00-2:15 p. m., WGH, 1310kc-229m.

PETERSBURG—Third Sunday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WPHR, 1200kc-250m.

Canada
Ontario

HAMILTON—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc-268m.

TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

Passports Omitting Age Urged by N. Y. Travel Club

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 23—Omission of birth dates on passports of American citizens traveling abroad is being urged by Dr. Ernest Gray Keller, president of the Keller Travel Club of New York, under whose direction 1600 students, teachers, and professional people have traveled in other countries during the last nine years.

Based on his observation of the wishes of travelers Dr. Keller says that ages should be no more necessary to passport identification than they are to identification of the person presenting a check to be cashed by an bank. "The retention of the age record in passports," says Dr. Keller, "constitutes an archaic remnant of governmental red tape and busybody paternalism."

Canal Zone Wins High Praise For Trying Out Civil Service

Professor Dimock, University of Chicago, Finds Administration Excellent Testing Ground for New Ideas and for Developing Men

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 23—Government operated enterprises such as the Panama Canal and its related services present wide opportunity for experiment in personnel and management administration and for the absorption of high-grade university graduates into useful public service, according to Prof. Marshall E. Dimock, of the University of Chicago, who has just completed a survey of the Canal Zone Administration.

In a lecture at the university yesterday Professor Dimock pointed to a great opportunity existing in the Canal Zone at the present time for giving employment to a large group of workers capable of being trained for high executive positions, as well as for working out new methods of Civil Service Adminstration adapted to the special needs of government operated services.

The present group of executives are about ready to retire, many of them having been there for 25 years or more, Professor Dimock said, and there are obviously not enough qualified workers to take their places. It is one of the faults of government operation of public services to date, he said, that enough attention is not paid to personal administration.

To fill the upper positions, he said, it would be necessary immediately for Canal administration authorities to ring in a large army of college and university men from the United States, give them opportunities to progress quickly, and in short, to hire and fire until they get the right ones. Professor Dimock said he had just learned that steps were being taken along these lines.

That it is possible to reach a high standard of personnel morale has been amply demonstrated in the Canal Zone, he said. "I know of no place," he said, "where the level is higher," in referring to the middle and upper rank employees. "Even among the laborers there is a wonderful community spirit, a pride of accomplishment," he added. "The bulk of employees have been there 20 to 25 years and have seen the Canal Zone grow from a wilderness into a place of beauty. One might even say that there is an aristocracy of ditch diggers down there. They are people of high morale, and most outstanding of all is their sense of impeccable honesty."

Nevertheless to provide for the future, there is a great deal of opportunity for improvement of personnel administration, he declared, adding that he did not favor too strict application of civil service regulations at such a time, but urged a new kind of system, where it is possible to promote more easily without regard to seniority, or discharge more readily for the sole reason that better employees are available.

Such a freedom is essential in the operation of a government operated enterprise, and the Canal situation, he said, points to the new personnel techniques it will be necessary to develop if the Government is to go into business on a larger scale, as well as to the great opportunities for useful employment of trained workers.

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Waldorf at the Sign of the Red Apple
Summer Days Call for COOL CRISP SALADS

WHEN I VISUALIZE A DELICIOUS salad . . . one of those appetite tempting and satisfying plates containing the freshest of fresh lettuce, on top of which nestles a generous amount of either vegetables, fruit, fish or meat, or perhaps a combination of one or two of them, there is one descriptive adjective which, to me, is all important.

● I refer to that short, clear and concise word "crisp." Crisp any salad must be . . . for without this very necessary quality no matter how good the ingredients are, a salad loses in flavor and attractiveness.

● And this is just as true for the entire salad . . . "it must be fresh and crisp," every bit of it. It is a cardinal rule in every Waldorf you may enter. I take great pride in this feature of the many kinds of Waldorf salads.

J J Curry
President

NRA

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After June 4th we will be at 581 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON In Copley Square

Fusion Success Opens Politics To College Men

Aldermanic President Tells University Students of Nation's Need

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 23—Declaring that New York City's Fusion Administration was "definite proof progressive action could be successful in politics," Mr. Bernard S. Deutsch, aldermanic president, today called on young college men to go into politics in a speech before the students of New York University.

The political enlistment of progressive young men was one of the most pressing needs of the country today, Mr. Deutsch declared, adding that while the path to political success was difficult, there were many roads open to it and able people could come to the fore.

Besides a general background in civic and political history, Mr. Deutsch held that a specialty was an asset for a political beginner, and that it would be well to become an expert in some particular field. The apprenticeship to politics, he said, should be taken in a local political club, where the beginner would learn the fundamental truths of political success — that it is founded upon the satisfaction of the needs of the individual citizen.

Another approach to a political career. Mr. Deutsch continued, was through civic organizations since this too made for intimate knowledge of the community and its problems.

"The experience of the Fusion administration is an example of the use of highly trained specialists—and perhaps an even better instance is provided by the new bureaucracy in Washington," Mr. Deutsch said. "Young men have been drafted from all parts of the nation to participate in setting up scores of new governmental agencies. This experience for a college man, if it were accompanied with a knowledge of local politics and local conditions, would be the best possible background for a career in public life. The final consideration must be that a public career affords the individual the most valuable work any man can perform. Success in political life should mean the improvement of conditions under which our fellow citizens are living."

Mr. Deutsch is one of several Fusion mayoralty officials holding public office for the first time. He has been prominent in New York civic affairs for many years, however.

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Kidnapers Sentenced To 923 Years in Prison

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, May 23

HOW successful the Division of Investigation of the Department of Justice has been in suppressing kidnaping is told in the report of Dr. Raymond Moley, made to the President today.

He says:

"Operating as a supplement to and with the aid of local police forces, the division has investigated 26 cases covered by the so-called Lindbergh Law. Twenty-four of these resulted in prosecutions, with an acquittal recorded only in the Tuohy-Hamm case. Thirteen defendants are now awaiting trial and 55 convictions have already been secured. The terms of penal servitude meted out total 923 years. Eleven life sentences and two death penalties have been exacted by the regular processes of the law. Two defendants were lynched and two committed suicide."

Hoover Adds Word Of Praise to Career Of Willis J. Abbot

The Christian Science Monitor gratefully acknowledges receipt of more telegrams commenting upon the character and career of its Contributing Editor, Mr. Willis J. Abbot, who passed on May 19:

Herbert Hoover:

It was with deep regret that I learned of the death of Mr. Abbot. I have known Mr. Abbot for over 20 years with increasing appreciation of his character and abilities. His contribution to American journalism has been distinguished, not only by its intelligence but by the high degree of honesty in public service.

Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce:

I am deeply moved by the passing of Dr. Willis J. Abbot. He has been a most constructive and sincere seeker after truth and interpreter of news during the last half century. His contribution has been toward the development of a useful and constructive press during the most important period thus far in the history of this country. His passing comes at a time when the services of such men are greatly needed and his loss will be keenly felt by those who read the press for the news and especially for his candid and lucid interpretation. The community at large was greatly benefited by his life and service. May his example and methods guide and inspire those of us who are left to carry on.

Josephus Daniels, American Ambassador to Mexico:

In the year of 1896 I became acquainted with Willis J. Abbot when we were both active in the Bryan campaign. We then formed a firm and lasting friendship which strengthened with the passing years. He was one of the most brilliant of the company of brilliant journalists who won fame on Chicago and New York newspapers in a day when the personal element and individuality in articles, for the press counted more than in later years. He had newspaper talent of a high order. He was a political leader of exceptional capacity. He had a genius for friendship, and men were knitted to him with hooks of steel.

Recently I read, with absorbing interest, his book of personal reminiscences, one of the best-written and most delightful autobiographies of this decade. I held him in affectionate esteem. Journalism has lost a star.

Edward S. Beck, Chicago Tribune:

I knew Willis Abbot first when he was my managing editor on Chicago Times in 1892. His high journalistic ideals influenced us. Then later in the Bryan campaigns he wrote instructive dispatches presenting that side for the Tribune's readers. In the last 12 years I was associated with him as a director of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. In that society we saw him wield strong influence for ethical journalism. All his colleagues in the society mourn his death. To us it is the loss of a friend and a leader.

Shingore Takaishi, chief editor, Tokyo Nichi Nichi, Tokyo:

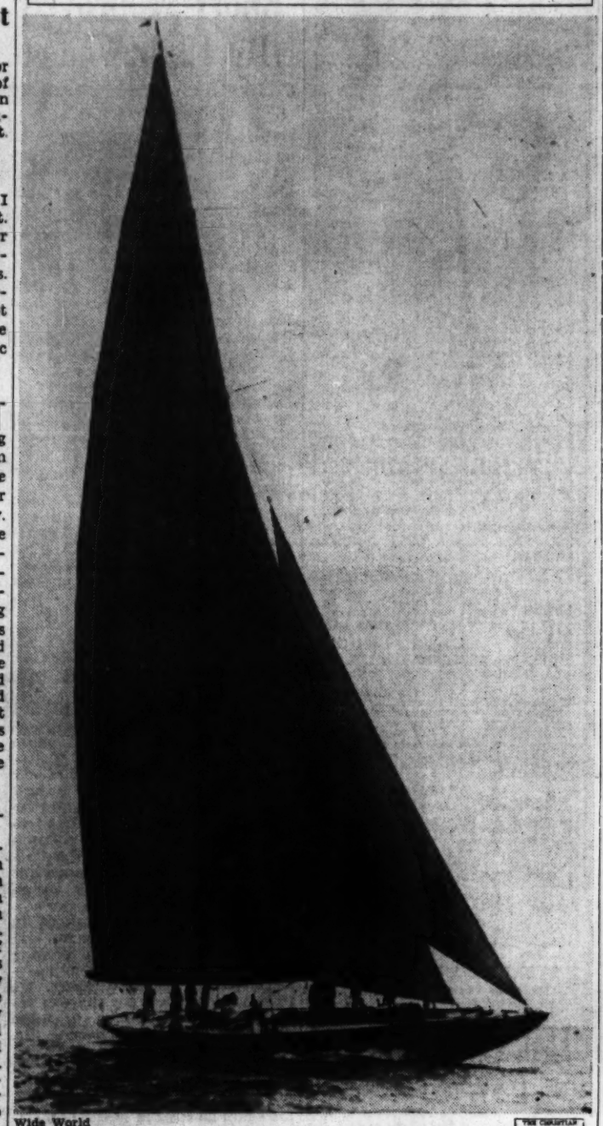
Deepest condolence for the death of that great newspaperman, Mr. Abbot, on behalf of Tokyo Nichi Nichi.

Dr. Albert Shaw, editor, American Review of Reviews:

I had known Willis Abbot with friendly appreciation during almost or quite the entire period of his remarkable career. I think of him as a versatile, well-trained newspaper man, as an active leader in political discussions and party contests, as a powerful editorial writer, as author of historical and descriptive books relating to the progress of the United States, and, in his last 10 or 12 years, as philosophical publisher, editing or guiding the policies of a journal devoted to enlightenment and harmony, rather than to disputation or controversy.

The work of Willis Abbot in the office of The Christian Science Monitor seems to me the best of all his achievements—the evidence of a calm spirit and a well-poised judgment, in contrast with the restlessness and impatience that marked Abbot's earlier years as a battling reformer. He was a kindly and generous associate, and we shall remember him with affection while we regret his absence from these mundane scenes.

First Spin of Challenger



Wide World — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Endeavour Trains for America's Cup Race

T. O. M. Sopwith's Entry Under Full Sail

The yacht Endeavour, fifteenth challenger for the America's Cup, is off to an early start. Here Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith's yacht is shown on her first sail-stretching spin in the smooth waters of the Solent, off Gosport, Eng.

The Endeavour appears to be stepping along at a lively clip, judging by the wash around the bow. Her mast is made of steel, electrically welded, and reaches 153 feet above the deck.

There is a slight sag to the head stays, but the tuning-up process will eliminate that deficiency. Sailing experts believe the Endeavour's rig will be the finest of any challenger.

Cuba Offered Big Loan For Jobless Relief Plan

HAVANA, May 23 (By U. P.)—An offer of $8,000,000 for unemployment relief through a public works program was made to the Government by business leaders here yesterday.

The offer would be in the nature of an advance of $4,000,000 annually for two years, which the Government might repay in discounts from subsequent tax payments. The Joint Committee of Economic Corporations, representing a large part of Cuban industry, finance and commerce, presented the proposal to Finance Secretary Joaquin Martinez Saenz.

Families Seek Homes On Canadian Frontier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Seventy-five women and children, the latest contingent of pioneer settlers are en route to Laferte, Abitibi, where the heads of 20 families represented in the group await a reunion under more favorable living conditions than in Montreal.

The fathers have completed construction of suitable buildings for their families. The colony at Laferte with the new arrivals numbers 989 persons.

Embargo on Arms Carried in House By Solid Support

(Continued from Page 1)

ports the resolution and expects to get it also by unanimous consent.

Senator Pittman said that as soon as the debate on the tariff bill ends he would seek to bring before the Senate for prompt ratification the nine-year-old Geneva treaty for the supervision of international trade in arms. Pending before the Foreign Relations Committee since 1925, this pact was reported to the Senate last Friday an hour after President Roosevelt asked for its ratification.

The Administration is particularly anxious to have this treaty ratified by May 29, the day the chiefs of delegations to the Disarmament Conference convene at Geneva.

Chile to Coöperate In Chaco Embargo

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 23 (By U. P.)—Chile will coöperate in an arms embargo against Bolivia and Paraguay, although an agreement regarding transit of arms would be ineffective without measures respecting exportation, it was announced officially here last night.

Replying to the League of Nations, the Foreign Minister, Señor Miguel Cruchaga, said the Chilean Government was disposed to participate in an agreement with all other nations to prohibit the exportation and reexportation of arms to the Chaco warriors.

Bolivians Carrying Fight To Paraguayan Front

ASUNCION, Paraguay, May 23 (AP)—Bolivian forces were reported carrying the fight to Paraguay's positions today on the Chaco front in the region of Fort Ballivian.

It was learned extra-officially here that the Bolivians had concentrated important reinforcements and were making repeated assaults upon the "strongest" positions held by Paraguayan troops.

The reports said the attackers had been repulsed in every advance, but were continuing the onslaught.

Chile Pledges Neutrality

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 23 (AP)—A pledge of continued Chilean neutrality in the Chaco war between Bolivia and Paraguay was given by President Alessandri, addressing the opening session of Congress May 21. Chile does not feel itself in a position to renew peace gestures, however, he declared, since the job of peace-making has been taken over by the League of Nations.

Boston Art Notes

The Woodbury School

An exhibition of the work of pupils of the Woodbury School, whose director is the eminent painter Mr. Charles H. Woodbury, N. A., is on view at 132 Riverway.

Among the work exhibited, still-life and landscape almost wholly prevail. Oil is the prevailing medium, with a scattering of water colors and drawings. Since the school lays emphasis on the value of training eye and hand through direct contact with nature, drawings from casts are notably absent. Anonymity reigns, as befits a show whose purpose is evidently to demonstrate the methods of instruction followed and to exemplify their results, rather than to hold individual student artists up to public approbation.

Glacing around the gallery, and neglecting the necessarily varying standards of accomplishment attained, one was impressed by the bold, free style that appeared to be encouraged and generally practiced; by the emphasis upon the larger elements of pictorial composition—upon masses rather than accumulations of detail—that seems to characterize, though still timidly, the newer instruction in art, and by the strong and imaginative use of color.

Among the more interesting exhibits is a series of still-life paintings showing the progress made by a pupil during 15 lessons—a notable advance toward technical and imaginative freedom—and a number of excellent figure drawings, an etching and some water colors signed with the name of Bill Boyhan. The same artist contributes also a pair of carved and painted wooden masks. The show will continue through May 25, afternoons only.

S. S.

Coal as Fertilizer Found to Increase Crops in Australia

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Australia — Brown coal from the vast field at Yallourn, where the Victorian state electricity scheme and briquetting plant are centered, will be used to increase Victoria's yields of potatoes, hay, cereals, and other crops if experiments now being conducted are successful.

One of the most interesting experiments in the last 10 years, the idea was put forward by Dr. J. Rerman, of the State Electricity Commission, who treated grass plots at Yallourn with crushed brown coal as a fertilizer. He reported a marked improvement in the growth of the grass.

Now the Department of Agriculture is experimenting with the coal on fields of potatoes, and further tests are proposed.

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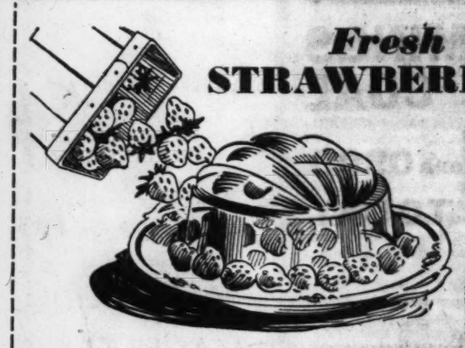
Fresh STRAWBERRIES



IN JELLY

You will want this Most Delicious Dessert at least once a week while Strawberries are in season.

How to Make It with COX'S GELATINE

1 tablespoon Cox's Gelatine — ½ cup Water
2 cups Fresh Strawberries — ½ cup Sugar
½ cup Cream or Evaporated Milk, whipped.

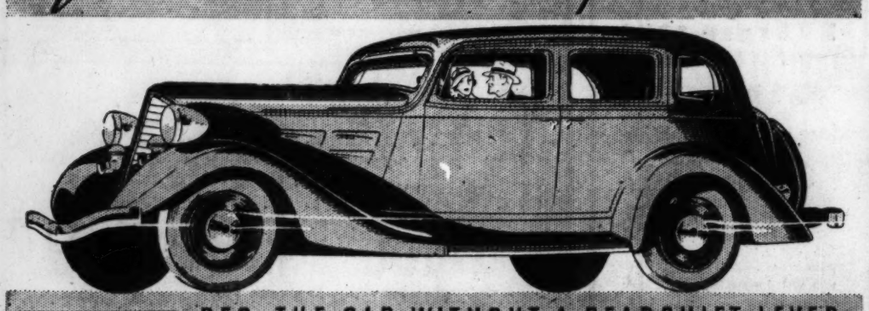
Sprinkle the Gelatine in cold water, then dissolve over heat. Rub one cupful of Strawberries through a sieve with the Sugar. Add this to the Gelatine. Let cool. Fold in the Whipped Cream and pour into a wet mold lined with the rest of the Strawberries either left whole or cut in halves or quarters. Chill. Delicious in itself or served on squares of sponge cake.

COX'S SINCE 1845 GELATINE

For Free Recipe Booklet address the Cox Gelatine Co., Dept. M, 146 Greenwich St., N. Y. C.

THE INSIDE STORY

of how REO *makes driving 33⅓% easier*



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Safer control—because hands are free for the easy-action steering wheel.

Less foot work on the easy-action clutch—because it is not used from "second" to "high".

No gearshift lever—because the exclusive Reo Self-Shifter is automatic.

The inside story of the car that is 33⅓ per cent easier to drive is the story of actual experiences of thousands of Reo owners. These owners will tell you unhesitatingly that the new Reo is the *most advanced of all cars.* No gears to shift . . No clashing or stalling . . No shifting lever to grapple with and take attention from safe control . . Less footwork on the clutch . . Less strain and effort all around . . *That* is what makes driving 33⅓ per cent easier—and MUCH SAFER and more enjoyable. See the new 1934 Reo Flying Cloud . . *Drive* it yourself . . Note the low price . . the extraordinary beauty, quality, *size*—and you will soon realize why thousands are investing a few dollars more than the price of a smaller car and buying the Reo instead!

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WHAT marvelous fun for the children . . . these new Post Toasties Cut-Outs! How boys and girls love to cut them right off the boxes . . . to play with these beloved "movie" stars.

There are Mickey and Minnie Mouse, Pluto the Pup, Horace Horsecollar, the Goof . . . all doing different things on different boxes. And some packages have Cut-Outs of the Three Little Pigs and the Big Bad Wolf on them.

And how boys and girls love Post Toasties—especially with fruits and berries! These delicious, golden flakes are made only from the tender, sweet hearts of the corn . . . toasted double-crisp so that they stay crunchy in milk or cream. Full of quick, new energy, too! Get some today. A product of General Foods.

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Living Buddha Enters Shanghai In Yellow Train

Plans Return to Tibet After Long Exile by Dalai Lama

SHANGHAI, May 22 (AP)—Amid Asiatic splendor seldom seen outside Asia's most remote citadel, Tibet, the Panchen Lama, exiled living Buddha of that mysterious nation, arrived today for a visit in Shanghai.

This pontiff of a nation still living within the Middle Ages and unacquainted with so-called modern civilization, for the last 10 years has not been permitted to return to his native land.

His exile was enforced by the late Dalai Lama, Tibetan secular chief, who accused the Panchen Lama of plotting to overthrow the former's political grip upon the Tibetans.

The Panchen Lama arrived from Hangchow, wearing gorgeous yellow silken robes symbolizing his high position. He was accompanied by half a hundred monks similarly garbed.

The party came in an American-built railway train decorated in the pontiff's imperial yellow and went to the local Buddhist temple placed at their disposal in American motor cars which also were transformed into golden-yellow carriages both inside and out.

The Panchen Lama has spent most of his long exile in Mongolia.

Now he hopes soon to return to Tibet—assuming both the secular and spiritual leadership of his people.

Living Buddha

Underwood — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Panchen Lama

Women's City Club Elects

Mrs. Reeve Chipman was elected president of the Women's City Club of Boston at the first meeting of the club's newly elected executive committee, held in the clubhouse last night. She succeeds Mrs. William Stanley Parker. Mrs. William S. Ripley of Cambridge, Miss Eleanor W. Allen and Dr. Mary R. Lakeman of Boston were chosen as first, second and third vice-presidents, respectively.

Railroad Operating Net

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—The first eight railroads to report had net operating income in April aggregating $6,705,000, compared with $9,230,000 in March and $4,171,000 in April a year ago. Gross revenues of these carriers totaled $31,569,000 in April, compared with $34,861,000 in March and $25,628,000 in April, 1933.

Ely Snaps Whip Over Smashing Of Police Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

streets in freedom," he said, "the majority of the Senate Ways and Means Committee decides there is no need of better police protection. It seems to be a matter of no concern to these committeemen that the criminal element of the community holds the police of no consequence and as impotent to prevent the commission of crimes or to apprehend the criminals after commission."

The militancy that the other supporters of the bill permitted to lapse into non-vertebrate compromise was resurrected in the statement of the Governor today. Support for the measure was fanned to greater intensity by the submission of a list of 21 criminals last night.

Mr. Roger W. Cutler, secretary of the Citizens' Committee for Public Safety, submitted this list to the Governor with the allegation that the Boston police are doing nothing to apprehend these men.

Commenting on this today, the Governor said if such a situation existed it would be the duty of the state police to step in and do the job.

Whip Snaps Loudest

"Massachusetts has the opportunity to lead all the states of the nation to better police protection and improved methods of assuring law and order," the Governor said. "Not only the Federal Government is watching the outcome of this issue in Massachusetts, but all the other states as well."

It was at this point that the whip snapped loudest as the Governor asserted any one who stood in the way of the measure would do so at his own peril.

The Governor further expressed the view that the public is solidly behind any measure to obtain a better organized police and that at least 80 per cent of the police chiefs are in favor of the reforms proposed. He denied that the existing rights of any patrolman would be impaired by the bill.

Swift and bitter was the general reaction today to the almost complete emasculation of the police coordination bill by the Ways and Means Committee yesterday.

Governor Ely viewed the wreckage and charged "politics." Mr. Cutler has replied with a list of 21 criminals whom the local police forces have been unable to apprehend; Prof. Frank L. Simpson, chairman of the special crime commission, has ridiculed the committee's recommendation for another commission to study the problems of coördination and Mr. Robert T. Bushnell, former District Attorney of Middlesex County, radiocast an appeal for support today to the local policemen.

All Eyes on the Senate

Attention today is centered upon the Senate, which receives the report of the Ways and Means Committee. This report contains recommendation for an increase by 14 in the number of state detectives and a resolve to make all matters pertaining to coördination of local police forces the subject of a special investigation.

Mr. Cutler today said there was still a chance that the Senate would reject the Ways and Means report in favor of the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee. This bill was a compromise with the original measure. It would set up a state commission of public safety with power to advise and recommend cooperative action.

But if the proponents of the bill are successful in getting the judiciary bill substituted in the Senate, they plan to fight for a restoration of the mandatory provision of the original measure.

Mr. Roger indicated today that the advocates of police reforms will renew their old militancy. He excoriated some members of the police association, who, enamored with the old, inefficient practices, have been the principal opponents of the measure.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

At the Pops

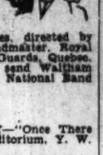
SYMPHONY HALL—8:30.
March, "El Capitan" ..... Sousa
Overture to "Orpheus" ..... Offenbach
Reve Angelique ..... Rubinstein
Bacchanale from "Samson and Delilah" ..... St.-Saens
"Girls of Baden," Waltz ..... Komzak
The Lost Chord ..... Sullivan
(Trumpet Solo: Georges Mager)
Overture Solennelle, "1812" ..... Tchaikovsky
"Mlle. Modiste," Selection ..... Herbert
"Dubinushka," Russian Folk Song
Arranged by Jacchia
March, "There's Only One Vienna" ..... Schrammel

Theaters

"THE SHINING HOUR" (Plymouth). Well written, well acted and well directed play. Keith Winter is the author. Conrad Nagel and Violet Heming are the stars. 8:30.

"THE GREEN BAY TREE" (Hollis). Paul McGrath doing good work in a difficult role. 8:30.

Movies



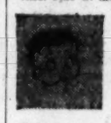
BOSTON — "The Party's Over." Amusing screen version of a successful stage comedy. Stuart Erwin in the role of the son who struggled to provide luxuries for a big family—and finally rebelled. Also a mildly interesting police story, "The Line-Up." 10:31 a. m., 12:59, 3:27, 5:56, 8:25, 10:55.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Last day of Warner Baxter in "Such Women Are Dangerous." Also a comedy with Ned Sparks and Zasu Pitts, "Private Scandal." Fenway at 12:55, 3:32, 6:10, 8:50. Paramount at 9:14 a. m., 12:03, 2:52, 5:30, 8:20.

FINE ARTS—Last day of German motherhood story, "Hertha's Awakening." Free German class at 9 tonight. 1:15, 3:35, 5:10, 7:30, 9:35.

METROPOLITAN — Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell, the romantic sweethearts of "Seventh Heaven" and subsequent films, together again in "Change of Heart," by Kathleen Norris. Nick Parkyakakas in "International Revue" on the stage. 11:30 a. m., 2:07, 4:44, 7:50, 10:27.

ORPHEUM—Wallace Beery as a roistering Mexican war lord in "Viva Villa." Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.



SOUTH STATION THEATER — Betty Boop in "Parade of the Wooden Soldiers"; technicolor panorama of the 1934 World's Fair; Charlie Chase comedy; newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

KEITH'S — E. W. Hornung's romantic "western" story "Stingaree," Richard Dix as a mounted adventurer in Australia. Joe Penner in a short comedy, "Oangway." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

STATE—George Arliss in "The House of Rothschild." Mickey Mouse cartoon, "Playful Pluto." 12:30, 2:45, 5:00, 7:25, 9:50.

Music

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY — Concert by the Choral Class. Jordan Hall. 8:15.

WALTHAM HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC FIELD—Concert by symphonic band of 150 pieces and chorus of 3500 voices, directed by Capt. Charles O'Neill, Bandmaster, Royal 22nd Regiment Grenadier Guards, Quebec. Proceeds will be used to send Waltham High School Band to the National Band Contest at Des Moines, Ia.

Other Events

WORKSHOP GUILD PLAY—"Once There Was a Princess." Lee Auditorium, Y. W. C. A. 8.

WARE LECTURE—"Pessimism, Optimism and Religious Faith," by Prof. Reinhold Niebuhr, of Union Theological Seminary. Open to the public. Free. First Church. 8.

MARS. SCHOOL OF ART—Visitors day. Open this evening from 7 to 9.

TOMORROW

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Special lecture to Mothers' Group at 2:15, on "Our Common Birds."

ART MUSEUM — Free guidance, "Flowers in Design IV," by Mrs. Sayward, 11 a. m.

SPRING FLOWER SHOW —Open all day at the Louis K. Liggett estate, Hammond and Beacon Streets, Chestnut Hill.

WBSO to Radiocast Christian Science Talk

The second of the series of three electrical transcriptions on Christian Science, entitled an "Interview With Walton Hubbard, M. D.," will be radiocast over Station WBSO, Needham, Mass., on Friday, May 25, at 9:45 a. m., E. D. T. WBSO operates on a frequency of 920 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 3326 meters.

These programs were prepared under the direction of the Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and are radiocast under the direction of the Committee on Publication.

President's Peace Efforts Approved By Club Women

(Continued from Page 1)

States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

The resolutions were presented only for study at the first reading.

The report of Mrs. Roberta E. Campbell Lawson of Tulsa, Okla., first vice-president, declared that President Roosevelt has the confidence of the people, and that there is a general upward swing in industrial and economic conditions.

The report of Mrs. S. Blair Luckie of Chester, Penna., chairman of the Department of Legislation, reported that legislation dealing with crime prevention, aid to public schools, pure foods and drugs and Indian welfare had particularly engaged the interest of the Department of Legislation during the present session of Congress.

"Important legislation affecting our public schools has been enacted into law," the review stated. "Funds have been released to help meet costs of school building improvements, to keep rural schools open in smaller communities, to teach people to read and write English and to give vocational training. Several bills authorizing appropriations for the emergency relief of schools have been presented to both houses."

"As we know full well," pointed out the vice-president, "the citizenship of a country cannot rise above the demands of its women. Therefore I feel sure the women of our country will answer Mr. Will Rogers' article with a concerted effort to help those women who are less fortunate, but who are under a strain of circumstances created largely because of recent changes through loss of positions and opportunities for an honest livelihood.

"In visiting state federations in Arizona, Kansas, Oklahoma and Utah, it is easy to sense a growing interest of women in the club movement and its potential power. We women must accept our share of responsibility; must learn to think deeply, if we are to overcome the paralyzing obstacles to human progress and our established order of society." She outlined a "back-to-the-homes movement," saying clubs are again meeting in homes of members.

Mrs. Thomas J. Walker, president of the Massachusetts Federation, speaking at the state dinner, declared that progressive club women must be ready to pledge themselves to understand political, social and economic changes taking place all over the world, discard outmoded ways of thinking in the new day and put new values on simplicity in living and human associations. Knowing that the future of the country lies with the youth, club women must see that young people are nourished, not only as to body, but as to mind, personality and character.

Mrs. William W. Slayden of Los Angeles, chairman of the Committee on Extension, reported a net increase in membership of nearly 9000. Prizes for the greatest net gains were awarded to New Jersey, with 1250, Mrs. T. H. Grimley, Ridgewood, president, and Montana, with the greatest percentage increase, slightly over 21 per cent, Mrs. Minnie R. Tennis, Butte, president.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Unused Gavel

After listening to repeated eruptions of scurrilous oratory in the Massachusetts Senate, I cannot refrain from raising the question as to whether or not there are any rules of courtesy or restraint in the conduct of senatorial debate. Yesterday one of the Senators delivered himself of the most sordid attacks on Mayor Mansfield in a debate on the bill affecting the restoration of salaries for Boston employees. His abuses were utterly irrelevant and as scandalously intimate as those bandied by gossips over the backyard fences.

Are there no rules of parliamentary procedure that protect a man's person from attack in the Legislature and if so why has President Fish of the Senate been so sparing of the gavel?

* * *

The Senate, despite efforts of Senators Madden and Langone, sent to a third reading a bill that would make restoration of employees' salaries permissive with the Mayor. The opponents of the measure insisted the bill should be mandatory and, with considerable justification, argued that it was only an empty gesture. The Senators were reminded that they had voted to restore their own salaries, and that they should do as much for the Boston workers. Senator Finnegan conducted an intelligent, restrained fight for the striking out of the permissive provision and the substitution of the mandatory one. He, unlike certain of his colleagues, did not wash his dirty linen in public.

* * *

Adieux

The House yesterday blew the fuse in three more bills that might have aided the public in obtaining reduced rates on electricity and gas:

Out went the bill permitting cities and towns to establish their own plants if they cannot agree on purchasing price for existing privately owned plant.

Out went the bill authorizing cities and towns to establish their own plants without buying existing private property.

And out went the bill authorizing Boston to borrow money to establish its own plant.

* * *

The record of the Legislature this session on utility measures is very similar to that of the New York Legislature just before the people of that State woke up, rose up and spoke up. The result in New York was a partial turnover in the personnel of the Legislature and the passing of a series of bills this session that have done all the things the public in Massachusetts has been seeking. After years of repudiating bills just as the House yesterday repudiated the above three measures, the New York Legislature has turned against the utilities.

* * *

And it begins to look as if the Massachusetts Legislature will turn in a record for pro-utility legislation that may cause the same revulsion of feeling as that which swept the New York public. And if in the reaction senatorial heads fall, it may be called "political suicide."

* * *

Let's Watch

If the public is anxious to follow to the bitter curtain the Legislature's record on utility legislation, let it watch with care what happens to the bill read yesterday calling for the popular election of the Public Utilities Commission. Let it watch with especial care the manner in which the Senate disposes of this measure.

Popular election of the commission would give the public immediate contact with this body which regulates the utilities.

One senator told me it was to the commission that the public should go for control of the utilities rather than to the Legislature. I shall watch that senator's vote with the greatest interest, for if he is sincerely anxious to make the commission responsive to public opinion, here is his chance.

Ralph M. Blagden

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Writers for Prison Papers Agree Publicity Spurs Crime And That Romance Is Myth

Juvenile Minds, Say These Incarcerated Authors, Are Easily Inflamed by Sensation and Fail to Note Ultimate End—a Prison Cell

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — Crime may seem a glorified, adventuresome thing as it is played up in some newspapers, but if you will believe men who have been through it and who are now paying the price in prison, crime is a drab, harrowing business and the ultimate "romance" is that of a prison cell.

Several writers for penitentiary magazines run by and for the prisoners have recently sent their observations on crime news to The Christian Science Monitor. They agree that the glamorous publicity frequently given crime has a tendency to stir youth to criminality.

The inmate editor of the weekly paper published at the Michigan State Prison at Jackson thus set forth his thought on crime news, as viewed by an insider:

Influenced by Publicity

"Although there cannot be brought forth the results of any sociological test to prove conclusively that the present method of writing crime news tends to encourage juveniles to lawbreaking, it is our sincere opinion that the sensational and dramatic writing on crime and criminals does influence the minds of the young to considering criminality in the wrong light more than otherwise.

"Youngsters usually read anything of a stirring, adventurous or mysterious nature. Sensational crime news, written in a manner calculated to excite the interest of adults, must then be at least as exciting for children. Thus, to their minds is presented the idea of adventure in crime, and enormous profits, cleverness in outwitting the police, adulation from lesser criminals for the greater, criminal systems glorified that exist only in the imagination of the writer or in the rumors of the daily news: to the exclusion of facts, drab but true, that the experiences of most criminals are harrowing, sordid and eventually that of imprisonment.

Fewer Halos Needed

"The continuous publicity given in such a dramatic manner to every crime is steadily driving home to the minds of the young, through mere repetition if nothing else, the idea of crime linked with that of glorious publicity, great profits, and thrills."

A newsy fortnightly paper called "The Utah Penwiper" is published by the inmates of the Utah State Prison at Salt Lake City. It is probably one of the few papers in the country where the candidates for the staff elect their editors, circulation manager and shop foreman. Recently a reorganization of the paper was announced and an election held.

Fewer halos and more real light about crime in the press would be useful in checking misdeeds, writes one of the Penwiper's contributors. This is his comment on "crime news and its effect":

"Whether or not crime news exerts an undesirable influence upon its readers depends, for the most part, upon the way such news is handled. When written sensationally, so as to portray the criminal as a glamorous being, wealthy, powerful, romantic, many youths seek to emulate this enviable creature.

"However, if such news is given in its true light, holding the criminal as a sordid example of moral, self-destruction, without a glorifying halo tacked upon his brow, it may well serve as a deterrent to crime.

Crime Publicity Helps Criminals, Prisoners State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STILLWATER, Okla.—Less publicity for crime will mean less crime, as the prison paper at the Oklahoma State Penitentiary here analyzes the handling of crime news by the daily press. An editorial in Tidings, which is published by and for the prisoners, puts it this way:

"Sensationalism has gone to seed in American journalism. The great and small newspapers of the nation daily shout the crime news with glaring headlines on front pages—thus making the public crime conscious.

"The influence of these scareheads about crime and criminals is indisputable. Headlines proclaim a prominent personage has been kidnaped—or some big man has committed suicide—or that some fiend has committed the perfect crime—and immediately a wave of such occurrences sweep the country.

"England sets a splendid example in journalism by minimizing crime news, and the world knows that there is less crime in England than any other nation. American papers should at least keep crime news off the front page—if for no other reason than to protect law abiding citizens.

"The best method of curbing criminals and preventing crime is to keep such sensationalism out of the press. Crime thrives on publicity."

This view of the crime news situation is indorsed by prisoners in other institutions. The Messenger, inmate publication at the South Dakota State Penitentiary, reprinted the editorial from Tidings with the comment that "the foxes' chances would be less if chased by silent hounds."

Minneapolis Ordered To End Truck Riots

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 23 (AP)—The Government demanded today an immediate halt of the Minneapolis truck drivers' strike, after a week of riots and bloodshed.

The order came from the regional labor board, which submitted at the same time a conciliation agreement to strikers and employers. Representatives of both sides indicated probable acceptance of the board's decision.

The board, acting upon instructions of the national labor board, reached its decision last night, several hours after the most violent outbreak of the strike, in which one man suffered fatal injuries.

By the Associated Press

The International Longshoremen's Union won a victory yesterday in its controversy to determine whether the stevedores employed in New York by the Clyde-Mallory Steamship line were in favor of or opposed to the union representing them in collective bargaining.

In spite of nearly 50 arrests in New Orleans yesterday for disturbances in the strike of longshoremen called by the "old" longshoremen unions on the river front, business of the port was not seriously interrupted.

Leaders of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers disclosed they were considering a strike that would affect more than 100 steel mills. The association, claiming 100,000 members, has been refused recognition by several large companies.

Longshoremen on the Pacific coast were reported to have rejected a settlement proposed by President Roosevelt's mediation board. The strikers number 25,000.

At Toledo, Ohio, the Electric Auto-Lite Company asked National Guard protection, following a riot in which employees, strikers and police were injured.

At Buffalo, N. Y., 2100 workers of the Curtis Aeroplane & Motor Corporation, Inc., and the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation ended a two-month strike.

Endless French Phone Fee Stopped in Michigan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich.—Because its estimates show the average cost of the so-called "French" type telephone to be only $3.04, the Michigan Public Utilities Commission has ruled that the Michigan Bell Telephone Company may no longer indefinitely charge subscribers an extra fee of 25 cents a month for the use of such de luxe apparatus, but not to exceed 18 months.

"We find the indefinitely continued charge of 25 cents per month for the hand sets to be unjust and unreasonable," the opinion said in part. The commission also directed the telephone company to reduce its rates for rural service to $18 per year instead of $21, and to establish an optional flat rate service for residential Detroit.

Japanese Girls Learn to Shoot

Wide World — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Army Officers Act As Instructors

Here are some of the 700 students of the Hinode Girls' School in Tokyo getting instruction from Japanese Army officers in how to handle rifles and machine guns. Japanese education goes on the theory that the youth of Japan, irrespective of sex, should be prepared for any emergency that might arise in future.

Subsidies Ruin World Shipping, Expert Declares

British Author Believes 'Sink or Swim' Is Right Policy

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The world's shipping industry would again be prosperous if subsidies were abolished and if all governments allowed their shipowners to sink or swim as best they might on their own resources. This is the opinion of Sir Archibald Hurd, in a paper read before the Institute of Transport here.

If these subsidies are abolished Sir Archibald claims between 10,000,000 and 15,000,000 tons of surplus shipping will at once disappear. For nearly a generation, he said, the policy of shipping subsidies has been tried out at a cost to taxpayers of over £1,000,000,000, and indirectly to the non-subsidizing countries possibly as much again.

Sir Archibald gave figures showing that, compared with 1914, non-subsidized fleets have increased by just over 12 per cent. Subsidized shipping, on the other hand, has increased by nearly 200 per cent. This means that if the subsidized fleets of France, Italy, the United States and Japan had increased at the same rate as the tonnage of the unsubsidized countries, they would own today about 13,000,000 tons less than they now do. And this figure, he pointed out, is nearly half as much again as the total of laid-up tonnage in the world. There would thus be some resemblance between supply and demand instead of a glut of ships.

Aliens Seeking Citizenship Must Know Basis of the U. S.

Are Being Examined More Closely on Their Knowledge of the Constitution and What Constitutes Its Principles

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — When "Mr. Alien" comes up for his American citizenship papers these days, he finds a different type of question asked him than was put to his brother a few years ago, it is learned here.

"What individual rights are guaranteed to you in the Constitution?" "What does the Twentieth Amendment provide?" and "Can the Constitution be changed in an orderly way?" are examples of some of the questions based on the fundamental document which are now being asked applicants for citizenship in the Chicago district.

"The time has come when there should be a different emphasis," declared Mr. Fred J. Schlotfeldt, district director of naturalization and immigration here. "The law requires that an alien on becoming a citizen shall believe in the principles of the Constitution. Instructions and examinations in the past have not developed enough knowledge of such principles.

"These principles which were so vital to the foundation of our government seem now to be little known or understood. People seem very anxious to discuss the pros and cons of other forms of government but how many of our American citizens could answer this question: 'Name some of the principles of the Constitution.'

"Is it possible that subversive principles of government are receiving more attention in the United States than the principles of that basic document?"

"Character is the most important qualification for citizenship," Mr. Schlotfeldt said, declaring that protection is needed against admitting to citizenship the criminal and immoral, and at the same time guarding against refusing citizenship to the good-charactered persons merely for technical reasons.

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For the average family, the cost of doing the weekly wash by electricity is less than *two cents*

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Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Suiting Colors to White Hair

And Lines of Dress to a Figure Full at the Hips

How to Look Your Best—12

By Ruth Kimball Denmead

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF YOUR hair is silvery white—especially if you have a lovely, fresh skin to go with it—you will find that you have a wide range of becoming colors from which to choose. You will enjoy wearing grays and they will prove becoming to you. Blue-grays, darker than the hair, will make it seem whiter and more lustrous. Warm rose-grays are flattering. Dark blues and greens are good for you—especially the violet blues, mulberry, and red-violets if the skin is not yellow (and even this can often be minimized by cream or flesh color near the face). Blacks will make the hair look whiter. However, black may make your skin look pale or yellow. In this case try velvet or lustrous black possibly combined with cream or pastels.

If you have rather fresh coloring and animated expression, you will find you can wear a dash (sometimes more than a dash) of very strong color. Bright blues and often a bright red hat or touch of bright red on a dark blue-and-white or black-and-white dress will do a great deal for you. If you find the bright colors a little overwhelming or do not enjoy them, try the same colors in softer shades. When softened to the pastels they are lovely in their daintiness on a silvery-haired person. Then if you feel you want more color, accent with a piece of jewelry, flower, scarf or hat in a richer note. In fact you will find that you have a lovely range of colors now so don't dress only in black or gray.

If your face is a little pale try the softer reds, rose and garnets. Blues and greens are lovely in all values from light to dark and in different intensities. Red-violet, violet and blue-violet are becoming if you do not have yellow in your skin or hair. If you do, however, try the soft, neutralized tones of these colors and you will find them more flattering. Yellow, yellow-greens, should not be worn at all. If you have brown eyes you may wear warm or dark brown, but other colors will do much more for you.

Grace in the Lines of the Figure

One of the best ways to counteract the hip line is to dress so as to broaden and fill out the upper part of the body, thus making the whole proportions better. This will detract from the fullness of hips and abdomen.

How shall we do this? Try a hat that is not too close-fitting; a collar that gives an appearance of width to the shoulders or a softly draped collar—do not have it round, but pointed. Sleeves that add width or are cut in one with the yoke will all broaden and give a sense of balance. A skirt with fullness at the bottom detracts from the hips, the flare starting so as to hide the definite lower hip line, but do not let it flare too greatly at the bottom. The flared skirt is more flattering to large ankles than the straight skirt. Skirts that have pleats so that the lines run up and down give longer, more slenderizing lines. They must be fitted very carefully, however, so they will not outline the hips too definitely. If there are too many pleats causing a series of perpendicular lines, they will carry the eye across as well as up and down. This is also true of a center panel if it is too wide. One straight line running the full length of the figure is much better on the side. If you have the line in the center it divides the body in half giving an appearance of width.

Horizontal lines around the largest parts of the hips add greatly to their size, as does any additional bulk in a fancy girdle. You will find a pointed or broken belt line will be flattering to large hips and abdomen. Do not have the point centered in the largest spot, however, for you are trying to detract from it. Be very sure that the converging lines do not carry the eyes out to the largest part of the hips or it will make them seem larger. U and V lines in the vest or neck line are slenderizing to the entire figure and detract from the hip line. If you use a surplus the line running from shoulder to hem is much more slenderizing; because of its length it is more slenderizing than when it stops at the waist line.

If one's abdomen seems prominent, avoid definite belt lines that come over its center, especially when fastened with a bow or an elaborate buckle. These accentuate it greatly. Soft lines in the waist, jabots that are not too bulky and do not end at the largest part of the abdomen are good. These with a soft collar around the neck are good for a large bust line also. If the abdomen is only slightly large and the rest of the figure slender, vests with points over the abdomen or small pockets at the side of the protruding line are effective. Boleros will detract from the small protruding abdomen if they do not curve up, leaving it exposed, and are not too short. They also make you appear more slender, because they make the line from the waist down seem longer. If the abdomen is quite large and the figure tall enough to carry it, a well-fitted, not too tight jacket that completely covers the abdomen is often very concealing. On the short figure the full-length coat semifitted is best.

Women with large hips and abdomens should never wear blouses and skirts or dresses of contrasting colors. To have their waist bloused slightly over the belt line and have the belt line a trifle below the normal waist line helps greatly. In any case, be well corseted and well groomed.

Shoulder Lines

If you have round shoulders never use a raglan or kimono sleeve. Have a well fitted shoulder with the shoulder line slanting well toward the back and placed nearer the back than the front. A plain neck line often makes the roundness more evident, while a well-fitted collar or soft scarf effect will fill in the space where the neck slants forward. On dressier afternoon and evening clothes, a soft pointed cape or streamer breaking the side line where the roundness starts will often be most effective. A waist that is not tight fitting and has fullness at the waist line or hangs loose as a bolero helps greatly in relieving the roundness of shoulders.

When the arm is large, a tight sleeve, tight blouse, or the armhole set too far in, will accentuate the largeness of the arm. A transparent sleeve makes the arm appear larger, because one sees the contours underneath. A soft opaque sleeve will minimize the size of the arm. A sleeveless dress makes the arm stand out while a soft cape falling to the elbow will conceal the size.

As for materials, the soft, graceful ones are best. Bulky or heavy fabrics are not gracious to the older woman, unless she is so large and athletic looking that the heavy material does not overwhelm her. Too shiny material such as satin by its reflection makes one look larger and accentuates any curves or feature that is becoming more prominent, unless cleverly concealed by design. The soft, graceful materials in lovely soft colors will be the most becoming. Stiff materials are less so.

If you are slender, you can do all of the things the plump woman cannot do and wear soft flattering clothes that will not bring out angles, but tend to soften your outlines and features. This does not mean fussiness. Any older woman will look much better dressed to be dressed simply, and as elegantly as you can afford, with nice materials, good jewelry, and attention to detail.

Utilize the poise, the tolerance, the graciousness, and the mellowness that you have acquired and that the experience of living has given you.

(This series is running on Wednesdays.)

Models From 1-5, Courtesy of Saks & Company. 6-13, Courtesy of B. Altman & Company
Drawn by Mary Haring for The Christian Science Monitor

Summer Togs for Summer Sports

1. Sailor Middy With Shorts. The Usual Favorite White Jean Middy With a Pair of Smart, New Nautical Shorts Keeps Young Girls Trim and Tidy-Looking. 2. Matching Slacks—For the Sailor Girl Who Prefers "Longs" to "Shorts." 3. Plaid Gingham Overalls—Quite Like Farmer John's! With Straps Buttoned and Crossed in Man Fashion at the Back. 4 Striped Cotton Shirt—Here Is the Coolest Kind of Shirt for Hot Weather. 5 Three-Piece Camp Suit—Made of Very Fine Quality Linen Are Blouse, Shorts, and Wrap Around Skirt Correct for More Formal Occasions "Off the Beach," Such As a Walk to the Village in the Evening. 6. Knitted Shorts—These Are Especially Well Fitting and Snug at the Waist Line. 7. Smart Halter of French Jersey—A Most Suitable Companion Piece to the Knitted Shorts. 8. Handkerchief Linen Sun Suit—This Wee Tot's Suit in White Is Trimmed With Intriguing Appliqué and Piping and Embroidery in Peach or Blue. 9. French Jersey Beach Coat for the Little Girl. 10. Cotton and Worsted Sweater—Here Is a Sleeveless Slip-Over in a Smart Tweed Weave With a V-Neck. 11. Talon-Fastened Swim Suit—Something New. A Talon Fastener Joins the Shorts With the Shirt, and the Pocket Is Also Provided With a Slide Fastener. 12. Cotton-Striped Basque Shirt—A Light-Weight Shirt for Summer. 13. Shadow-Proof Slacks—Practical Slacks of Palmer Cotton Covert Material for Boys of All Ages.

'Baptist Cakes' Known to Many

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE other day we printed on this page a letter from a reader in California asking if anyone had a recipe for "Baptist Cakes." Judging from our mail since that day, many have such recipes! Replies have come from several states, some as far away from New England as California, and it has been jolly to hear from so many. We paid for the first recipe that came in, but we are going to give you another that is a little clearer. We think, too, that you will be interested in excerpts from some of the replies.

Baptist Cakes

These are favorite breakfast cakes with all denominations.

1 quart of pastry flour,
salt,
3 teaspoonfuls baking powder
Butter size of walnut, rubbed into the flour.

Mix the biscuit with sweet milk. Roll about ¼ of an inch thick, cut in squares and drop into hot lard; 1 minute should cook sufficiently.

Sour milk may be used instead of sweet, with one teaspoonful of soda in place of baking powder.

Make a cream gravy with scalded milk, butter and salt, and immerse the cakes.

The above recipe was sent in by Mrs. F. B. ., of New York City, who adds:

I am a daughter of New Englanders and have happy memories of family dinners when New England dishes were served, particularly the Indian pudding, and the Baptist cakes.

The recipe was taken from a book compiled about 45 years ago by a cousin, a native of Connecticut, taking recipes used in the family and others given by friends.

Our first reply was from Mrs. M. E. G. of Rhode Island, who says:

I have made them for about 55 years. I was born and lived in Connecticut until 1915. The people of Rhode Island never seemed to know anything about Baptist Cakes, or "toads" as we sometimes called them. Every time I mixed bread, the next morning, before kneading it over, I cut off small pieces of bread dough. I dropped these into hot lard, cooking them the same as doughnuts. Sometimes we served them plain, or put them into a bag with some sugar and shook them up. Sometimes we ate them with maple sirup. They are delicious.

Miss C. C. W. of Ohio writes:

The query of Miss M. M. F. concerning "Baptist Cakes" brings happy recollections of a weekly treat, which, in northern New York State, we called "Baptist Bread."

Before breakfast on baking day my mother cut off small strips of the bread dough which had raised over night but had not been kneaded down for the second time. These irregular pieces she fried in deep fat to a crusty golden brown. They came out scraggly with horns and tails, beguiling the childish imagination while being eaten hot, with butter.

Miss E. M. W. of Massachusetts writes:

We call it Baptist Toast and it is made according to any good recipe for bread dough. In fact the family usually had it for breakfast on the day that mother was baking bread, using some of the same dough. Small flat balls of the dough were floured slightly and fried in deep fat, and eaten while hot with a cream sauce. The name doubtless came from the custom of immersing them in the thickened gravy.

New Englanders also used to eat these same "fried cakes" while hot, with maple sirup.

There is a fascination in comparing cookery of different sections of the country.

Many natives of northern New England can remember when "father" used to let a piece of beef freeze during the winter weather. Then, better than "hamburg steak" was the dish when mother fried a "spider" full of small chips of this beef, such as one could with patience slice off from the frozen meat. As the meat thawed, then fried, in the "spider," a delicious gravy was made.

We are grateful to all the contributors who help to make this page so interesting and helpful.

Mrs. M. S. L. of Maine after telling us to cut off some dough and roll it out, cutting it into squares, goes on to say:

Prick them with a fork. This lets the air out. To make them lighter let the dough remain on a kneading board for from 15 to 30 minutes, then fry in deep fat. Or they may be fried in a frying pan with a little fat in it, but in this case they must be turned. We serve ours with butter or maple sirup or both.

And, we add one more, a recipe from "Everybody's Cook Book" by Isabel Ely Lord, sent in by Miss L. R. C. of Connecticut:

Bread dough (raised ready to bake) may be fried in deep fat and served hot. Small irregular pieces may be torn off or the dough rolled about ½ inch thick, cut in strips (2 to 3 inches wide) and then in squares or diamonds. In the latter case, cover and let stand in warm place 10 or 15 minutes. Fry (deep fat) a delicate brown (about 4 minutes). These are served as hot bread for breakfast with butter and, if liked, a sirup. They are also served in milk sauce, when they are called "Baptist Cakes."

Fashion Nuggets

Sports handkerchiefs are gay indeed. They show blazer stripes, flower prints, Slavic themes, and all exotic motivating that one can conceive. A very new novelty is the design that represents sporting events in shadow, as it were, so that only parts of the figures appear. A hand may grasp a ball; a boom swing a sail into view; a stirrup suggest a horse whose bulk is scarcely indicated. They are called shadow prints and, perhaps, are the latest version of the guessing game!

* * *

Gloves grow more and more elaborate. The net hands are cool and sensible, the embroidered, appliquéd, ruffled, button-trimmed, leather-strapped and buckled cuffs are—words fail us. It is reported that a large volume of gloves is selling for $5 a pair. However, elaboration is not lacking on those which raise their hands to announce a $1 appraisal. Quilting and cording are also a feature of glove-cuff trimmings. A navy colored doeskin glove is announced.

* * *

Schiaparelli uses cellophane embroidery on grosgrain and taffeta.

Choosing Watermelon

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There are three good ways to test a watermelon for ripeness and sweetness. Perhaps the one least known, for both taste and ripeness, is that of looking for "sugar spots." Never choose a melon with a smooth, shiny skin. No matter how red and ripe it may be it is very likely to be tasteless. Look instead for one that is rough in splotches and, most important, that has small pierced places which appear to be healed scars, as if made with a fork tine. These are the "sugar spots" and have been made by bugs in a vain attempt to get at the sugar in the melon. The little foes seem to have a way of knowing a sweet melon and never pierce a poor one.

The other two ways are tests for ripeness, not for taste, and take a little experience to make one an expert chooser. By thumping a melon with a snap from the finger and thumb, a heavy "plunk" sound will denote ripeness. A thin "plink" says it is green. Pressing on the melon with spread hands is another way and, combined with the sugar spot test, will find you a perfect melon. A ripe melon will "give" slightly; too much "give" means over ripeness.

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9 Strained Foods for Baby

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Chicago Beckons World to 1934 Version of A Century of Progress Exposition

Brighter, Gayer Chicago Fair, Symbol of Revival in Nation, To Open on Shores of Michigan

Most Popular Features of Last Year's Century of Progress to Be Supplemented by Novelties, All 'Custom Made to Fit the People'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 23—A brighter, gayer world's fair, expressive of the improved outlook of the country is ready to open here when the second season of Chicago's Century of Progress exposition begins Saturday.

"An exposition of this kind is a barometer of the spirit of the nation," said Mr. Rufus C. Dawes, president of the exposition, in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor. "What better gauge of the nation's enterprise, of its courage and confidence, could we have than the fact that many great business organizations have given their support to this new world's fair? The participation of these leaders speaks louder than words."

Important new buildings, such as the giant structure erected by Ford, and those of several of the large packers, have been added to those of last year, indicating, as Mr. Dawes believes, that industry in general is more confident of the future than it was in 1933.

A keen business man, Mr. Dawes has given much study to this brave venture of offering a second season of the world's fair. Things that people liked last year must be retained, he emphasized. No matter how much novelty there is in the second edition, there must be no sacrifice of the exhibits that attracted people the first season.

What people like to see and do at a world's fair in this modern day was discovered last year when the exposition tested the tastes of some 20,000,000 visitors. For with a world's fair, as with a children's party, one can never be quite sure what the guests will enjoy until they come.

Symphony Concerts Planned

The company came last summer and had a good time, not aware how closely their responses were being studied by their hosts. But actually measurements were being taken so that now the new fair is practically custom-made to fit the people who visit it. There is a general feeling here that the second edition of the fair, far from being a "popular-priced reprint," is going to be much better than the first.

What did people especially like last year? Gay free colors by day and night, glimpses of Old World streets, animated exhibits from the laboratories of natural science, industrial exhibits which show how things are made, and numbers of other features. Most of these have been retained. The basic natural science exhibits, for example, are featured again, those of last year being back with some timely additions.

What did people dislike? The complaints generally were about small matters which the management had not realized would prove annoying. These criticisms were thankfully received and the causes generally corrected. The thing people seemed to miss most was good music. There wasn't enough of it, they said, and the canned variety that came through the loudspeakers on the grounds wasn't a satisfactory substitute for real orchestras. So this season, thanks to commercial sponsors, two great symphony orchestras, those of Chicago and Detroit, are to give free concerts, and other good music is on the program.

Now for a quick trip through the fair. There is much that is new. The buildings are wearing bright colors again but different ones, the palette being in a lighter key. The Avenue of Flags flutters pennons in the lake breeze again near the north entrance. Red flags ripple from the petunia-colored spear standards on some days, turquoise flags on others. The lofty skyride has donned colors too. Last year it was somber in metallic hues but now it is festive in light green and orange. Its towers have been equipped with "talking telescopes" to describe the panorama.

Boom in Villages

Many new lighting devices have been set up. The dark lagoon will be brilliantly illumined with an enormous fountain of light and water. Buildings, too, are to become stages for the play of colored light to an increased extent. Some interesting new ones stand out in the water on piles.

Starting at the Avenue of Flags and walking through, one comes upon one delightful foreign village after another. When the fair was first proposed in 1927, it was hoped that foreign governments would build little villages to represent them. They couldn't be persuaded to do it, and the plan had to be dropped. But an enterprising company erected "La Belgique Pittoresque," a concession. It proved so successful in drawing crowds that this year everybody wanted to put up villages.

So now as one walks down the exposition thoroughfare, one sees the Moorish architecture of old Spain; Shakespeare's Globe Theater and other good old English structures; the mosques of Tunis; simple New England churches and historic dwellings; the gabled snow-covered roofs of Black Forest cottages; and a good number of other foreign scenes, all assembled without too much thought of geographic relations.

The Christian Science Monitor, the only newspaper to have a building of its own at the fair, appears with a new exhibit and a newly painted pavilion.

The amusement zone which divided the exhibits last year has been moved to the island, so that now one may stroll from the villages right into the section devoted to modern housing. An interesting addition to the model homes this season are several intended for the 1934 farmer.

Beyond the houses the enormous fluted dome and low-lying body of the Ford automobile exhibit building give a new aspect to the section devoted to automotive displays. The giant General Motors building and the graceful structure erected by Chrysler have new displays. The group has been "tied together" this year by a single color scheme in which white, a red bordering on magenta, and black predominate.

More Places to Eat

The Ford exhibit is a fairly complete exposition in itself. General Motors continues to assemble cars, Chrysler shows them in action on a test track, Nash displays them in a vertical parking garage.

Completing this group are the big Travel and Transport building, with its wealth of exhibits, and the pageant, "Wings of a Century," which people liked so much last year. Many other well attended buildings of last year are reopened, including the General Exhibits Buildings, their space all taken; the Electrical Building; the Hall of Religion; the Horticultural Building with its outdoor gardens. The Art Institute, not far from the grounds, again houses the official art exhibit, a new loan collection.

The world's fair island is the playground this time. Roller coasters and slides and the amusements promoting the carnival atmosphere have formed an island colony. The Enchanted Island, the children's playground, has undergone alterations. Last year's favorite entertainments—the Magic Mountain, down which big and little folk slid merrily; the Children's Theater, the toy railroad and others—are reopening. New ones are making débuts for child patrons. A picnic terrace has been added where mothers and fathers may sit while watching their youngsters at play, guarding the lunchboxes which they will later open there.

Places to eat are more numerous this year. There were not enough of them last season, but new restaurants have sprung up in numbers and now one can dine in almost any language or epoch, Spanish, French, German, North African, old English or early American, in grand style or with the simplicity that goes with open-air hamburger stands.

Wise now after a season's experience, the world's fair staff has planned many more places for people to sit. Women in high heels accustomed to automobile transportation found the long distances trying. Now there are to be more pleasant spots to repose and listen to music or other free entertainment, among them a lagoon open-air theater sponsored by the exposition, a "natural science vaudeville" in the court of the Hall of Science; the Chrysler grandstand, with seats for 1200 to see Barney Oldfield and other race drivers do stunts; and the large open-air concert halls of Swift and Ford, where symphony orchestras are to play. Other entertainment is to be offered by strolling players. It is all designed to make the exposition a happy playground for the nation this summer.

World's Fair With Glamour Renewed Awaiting Opening

© Chicago Aerial Survey Co. **Fair Buildings in Familiar Array Around the Lagoon**

Increasing Crop Of Exotic Villages Keeps Burnham Busy

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 23—How Mr. Daniel H. Burnham, a Trustee of the Chicago world's fair and architect of four of its foreign villages, manages to keep his Swiss châlets from wandering into his Tunisian village and the overhanging balconies of Spain from landing by mistake in Belgium is a puzzle to his staff.

Probably no architect has had such a geographical job on his hands. Last year Mr. Burnham was associated with Mr. Alfons de Rijdt of Belgium in the planning of the Belgian village. This year work on this village was continued, and in addition Mr. Burnham took on the little towns representing Spain, Switzerland and Tunis.

He manages to keep them all straight, however, and has seen to it that the clock tower of Berne appears in its proper Helvetian environment and doesn't bob up on a Spanish parapet. Moreover, he has made certain that the camels imported to lend atmosphere to Tunis clatter their hoofs on Mediterranean streets while the Belgian dogs pull their milk carts over Flemish cobble stones exclusively.

But this isn't the end of Mr. Burnham's international entanglements. After all the other villages were well under way, an order came through for a post-war village of France, to lend atmosphere to the exterior of the building housing the Panthéon de la Guerre, a French war mural. So a collection of shell-torn peasants' houses had to be put up in record time, and he switched from Spanish, Tunisian, Belgian and Swiss landmarks to make a few typical French scenes.

Of course, Mr. Burnham has a good background for this kind of work. His father, an architect, was director of the department of works of the Chicago world's fair of 1893, and was the person chiefly responsible for its architecture.

"When is the Tower of London not the Tower of London?" is a conundrum planners of the English village are asking, and their answer is "When it's the Gateway to Allington Castle." Through some slip, a high gate copied after this famous English castle got itself labeled as the London Tower in early articles sent out about the English village, and the name stuck despite corrections, "probably because it sounded so grand," it is said at the office of the architects who planned the village. Actually the gateway had no pretensions to being the Tower of London, but was quite satisfied to represent the entrance to Allington Castle.

New Illumination Effects To Be Surprise for First Night

Combination of Painted Walls Washed by Pale Tints of High-Power Light Will Be Exploited in Fresh Color Scheme

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 23—Mix some streaks of aurora borealis, several color-smeared sunsets and a few Fourth-of-July illuminations. Apply the mixture to sky and lake, to great masses of flowing water and broad-colored surfaces of buildings, and the effect may be something like that which the world's fair will give at night in its new season.

This is the impression received from talking with artists and electrical experts who have been working for months to make the 1934 fair of unprecedented brilliance after sundown.

Night illumination, novel in many respects, was one of the chief attractions of the 1933 fair, it was found. This year the exposition planners are going to turn on more light and spread more color. Put in terms of the electric light bills, the fair is going to glow with 35,000 kilowatts of light at one time. It will be as if 150,000,000,000 candles were burned simultaneously.

A giant lagoon fountain and waterbank, both illumined with multi-colored light, are to be the chief new features. The fountain is a dome of water 40 feet high. Stretching away from it is a broad waterfall 570 feet long. Colored light is to be thrown upon the water both from inside the dome and from without, while 40 searchlights paint the sky above the long bank of water. A new kind of control involving the use of thyratron tubes makes possible the gradual changing of colors on the water and an almost unlimited number of hues.

Paint has gone into partnership with electricity in making the exposition gorgeous at night. Mr Shepard Vogelgesang, who planned the new color scheme of the fair, chose his palette of 10 colors with much thought of their part in effective illumination.

The electrical designers, on the other hand, have taken painted walls into consideration in planning their lighting. Last year they discovered that by throwing a pale colored light upon a surface painted with a darker shade of the same color, the appearance of fluorescence, or self-luminosity, was obtained. The Hall of Science tower, in a deep bright blue, was washed in a lighter blue light and as a result appeared to be giving out a shimmering radiance of its own.

This effect is being used much more generally this year, it is said. New combinations are being tried. A purple-blue, popularly known as a petunia shade, is to be washed with light in two shades of red.

Much experimenting has gone on in the lighting laboratories in recent weeks, but those in charge say they can predict little about results. A rule of the exposition is that the lighting must be a surprise for the city when the fair opens, and there can therefore be no dress rehearsal, since even one practice would give the whole thing away. The lighting experts say that no matter how much they test their effects in the workroom, they can get no fair idea of the actual appearance of the buildings at night. For outdoor conditions, atmospheric states particularly, make a world of difference. They are waiting, therefore, for a big surprise on the night of May 26 just as other people are.

Paper Competes With Linen

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 23—The linen collar has a new competitor made out of paper which will be shown at the Century of Progress by the Paper Foundation. The paper collar comes in two varieties, one very soft and the other more like starched linen.

Twice the quantity of soup

AT NO EXTRA COST!

Campbell's Soups are not only the finest soups you can buy. They have the big added advantage of being double rich, double strength. In them you buy only condensed, concentrated goodness. By adding an equal quantity of water in your kitchen, you obtain double the amount of soup for your table without any extra expense.

After you taste Campbell's Soups, and realize how supremely delicious they are, their reasonable price is a welcome surprise. Approximately one half the cost of "pre-watered" soups.

Campbell's Soups

Fran, You're the Luckiest Girl, the way your dresses never fade!

IT'S A CINCH TO KEEP COLORS LIKE NEW IF YOU ALWAYS WASH THEM IN LUX. I KNOW ORDINARY SOAPS OFTEN CONTAIN HARMFUL ALKALI AND THAT'S APT TO MAKE COLORS RUN. CAKE-SOAP RUBBING IS BAD, TOO. WITH LUX I ALWAYS HAVE GOOD LUCK
Other girls envied Frances . . . But any girl can be lucky this way
LUX

How to wash colored frocks

Test a bit of the material in water. If it's safe in water alone, it's safe in Lux. Squeeze lukewarm Lux suds through the dress, rinse well. Rubbing with cake soap and ordinary soaps containing harmful alkali may cause fading. Lux has no harmful alkali. It will keep frocks smart as new!

Mrs. Griswold Outsteadies Marjorie Sachs

Katharine Winthrop Beats the 1933 Champion at 9—7, 6—1

By Dexter G. Dey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The unseeded defending champion, Virginia Ellis of Brookline, and Marjorie L. Sachs of Cambridge, seeded No. 1, were put out of the quarterfinal round of the women's Massachusetts tennis championship singles this morning at The Country Club, Brookline.

Miss Sachs bowed to Mrs. Roger Griswold of Brookline in the major upset of the day. Mrs. Griswold, who owes her remarkable condition to skating here last winter and in France two years before that, outsteadied the Cambridge left-hander, who was unable to get going, driving out at the corners into the net and double-faulting on service. Miss Sachs dropped the first set, 2—6, but won the second at 6—3.

After the rest period, Mrs. Griswold ran up a lead of 3—0 before Miss Sachs won a game. Miss Sachs won the fifth, but Mrs. Griswold went on to increase her lead to 5—2. In the eighth game Miss Sachs led at 30—love, then double-faulted, but eventually ran out the game with the loss of two points. The deciding game went to Mrs. Griswold chiefly on Miss Sachs's errors.

Miss Ellis led most of the way in the first set of her match with Katharine Winthrop of Boston. The Boston girl broke through to take fifteenth and sixteenth games for the set. In the second, Miss Winthrop held her own in the baseline duels, running up a lead of 5—love before dropping the only game of the set.

Mrs. Henry R. Guild of Needham won the other singles match this morning. She beat Mrs. J. Lewis Bremer in straight sets, 6—4, 6—3.

Gaining set-point seven times in the Marathon second, Mrs. William M. Shedden of Concord, finally bowed in the thirty-fourth game to give Mrs. Guild the long drawn-out third-round battle, fought under yesterday's hot sun. Mrs. Guild won the first set at 6—2. Mrs. Shedden staged a brilliant rally to even matters early in the deciding set and had the ultimate winner on the run.

Women's Massachusetts Lawn Tennis Championships—Singles—Third Round

Mrs. Roger Griswold defeated Louise Harding, 6—4, 6—4.

Mrs. Henry R. Guild defeated Mrs. William M. Shedden, 6—2, 18—16.

Mrs. William A. Martin defeated Elizabeth H. (Lee) Palfrey, 3—6, 8—6, 10—8.

Helen L. Jones defeated Virginia Cross, 6—2, 6—2.

Katharine Winthrop defeated Mrs. John Ordway, 6—1, 6—3.

Virginia Ellis defeated Sylvia Hatch, 6—2, 6—3.

Quarterfinal Round

Mrs. Roger Griswold defeated Marjorie L. Sachs, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3.

Mrs. Henry R. Guild defeated Mrs. J. Lewis Bremer, 6—4, 6—3.

Katharine Winthrop defeated Virginia Ellis, 9—7, 6—1.

Doubles—First Round

Mrs. Whitfield Painter and Katharine Winthrop defeated Mrs. John Ordway and Dorothy Harding, 6—1, 6—0.

Mrs. Frank H. Godfrey and Mrs. William Endicott defeated Marian Wood and Louise Harding, 6—3, 7—5.

Mrs. E. K. Nash and Mrs. Philip Theopold defeated Serita Bartlett and Isabelle Lawrence, 6—0, 6—0.

Fifteen Yale And Harvard Athletes Picked by Hillman

HANOVER, N. H., May 23 (AP)—Yale and Harvard have contributed 15 of the 23 New England track and field stars whom Harry Hillman, Dartmouth track coach and N. C. A. committeeman, has recommended to represent this section in the annual N. C. A. title games on June 22 and 23 in Los Angeles.

The final selections will be made by the central committee in Chicago early next week and those approved will travel to and from the west coast at the expense of the N. C. A. Not all of the men selected by Hillman met the stiff competitive requirements, but he pointed out that cold weather greatly hindered New England track and field men this season and that everyone on his list was capable of meeting the N. C. A.'s requirements.

Yale placed eight on Hillman's list, Harvard seven, Dartmouth and Bowdoin two each and Boston College, Holy Cross, Rhode Island State and Maine one each.

Hillman's sprinting selections were Robert E. Button '36, Dartmouth; Karl D. Warner '34 and Robert K. Spoffard '34, Yale; John E. McManus '34, Boston College; Thomas J. Gilligan '35, Holy Cross. Warner and John M. Morse '34, Yale and Harvard captains, were named for the quarter-mile event; Anthony A. Bliss '36, Harvard, for the half-mile; John P. Scheu '35, Harvard, for the mile, and Robert S. Playfair '36, Harvard, for the two-mile. Philip G. Good '36, Bowdoin, was named for the high hurdles and Charles E. Dunbar '35, Yale for the lows.

The field selections, and their best performances, were: high jump, Stephen T. Woodbury '34, Dartmouth, 6ft. 5in.: pole vault Keith S. Brown '35, Yale, 13ft. 10in., Frank E. Pierce '34 and Wirt L. Thompson '34, Yale, 13ft. 7in.: shotput, W. Howard Niblock, Bowdoin '38, 48ft 6in.: John H. Dean '34, Harvard, 48ft. 1⅞in.: discus, Dean, 157ft. 7in.: John J. Healey Jr. '34, Harvard, 156ft. 6 6¾in.: hammer, Henry Dreyer '35, Rhode Island State, 167ft. 9in.: Hillman B. Holcombe '34, Yale, 167 ft. 6in.: Donald E. Favor '34, Maine, 167ft. 3in.: Gloster B. Aaron '34, Yale, 163ft.: Norman L. Cahners '36, Harvard, 162ft. 4in.

College Golf Results

Colby 7, Maine 2.
Dartmouth 6, Colgate 0.
Holy Cross 6, Worcester P. I. 0.

'Pops' Summers Knows a Good Racket

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

London

"VAULTING ambition which o'er leaps itself," as Shakespeare said, is strongly deprecated in the selection of a lawn-tennis racket by A. R. Summers, guide, philosopher and friend of all the brightest stars in British lawn tennis. "Pops" Summers is what Betty Nuthall called him, and the name has stuck like glue. "Pops," of the renowned firm of Slazengers, Ltd., is the hidden hand, the man behind the scenes. Great players go to him for advice in their problems of the court. He tells them what sort of rackets to use and even what tactics to adopt.

What "Pops" does not know about the game, how to play it, and with what to play it, is not accounted knowledge. I can give an example of this. Last year, after Frederick Perry had been defeated by N. Q. Farquharson at Wimbledon, the British star was disconsolate. He had been experimenting with all sorts of shapes for his racket handle, and the results had not been particularly happy. "'Pops,'" he said, "I will leave the question of my racket grip entirely to you. Whatever you say goes." And since then Perry has established himself incontrovertibly as one of the leading players in the world today.

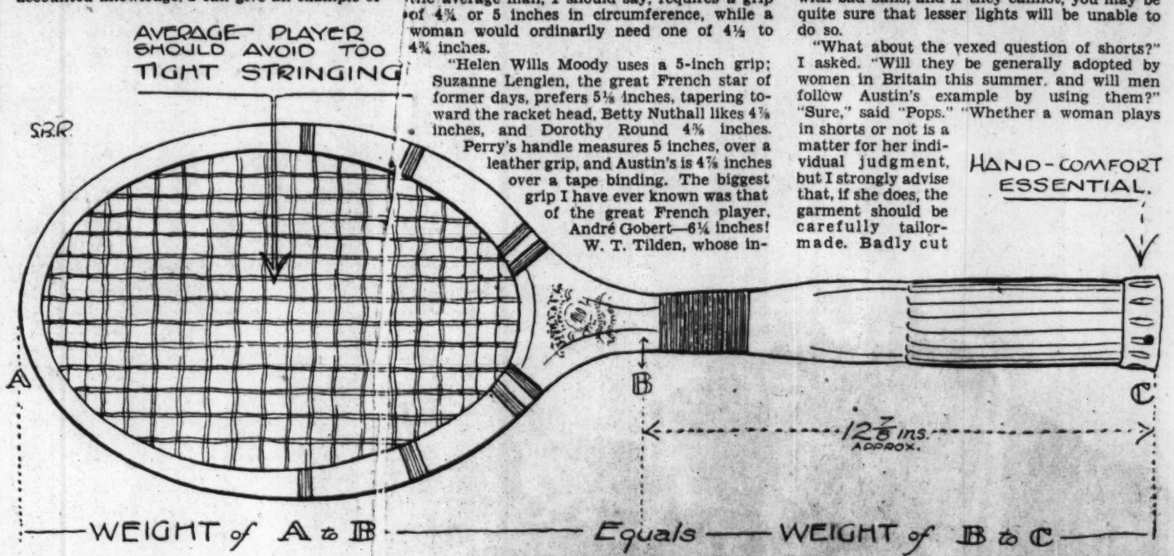
I interviewed "Pops" at the world-famed House of Slazenger's, in London, and here is the advice to you of the man who knows more about the stars than they do themselves.

"Never be too ambitious in selecting a racket,' he said. "Many people seem to have an idea that their lawn tennis will be improved if they use tightly-strung rackets, like the giants of the game do, but in actual fact they will do themselves more harm than good. Why, even the greatest players, if they come back to the court after an absence, use gut of a 'slower' gauge and tension than that which they play with when in full practice. And, remember, a star out of practice is still streets ahead of the 'good club player'! The tighter the stringing, the shorter the time of contact between ball and racket and the harder it is to obtain control.

"It is a great mistake," went on "Pops," "to allow youngsters to use 'grown-up' rackets before they are big enough to do so with comfort and benefit. A kiddie around eight or ten years of age should be fitted up with a junior model, weighing at most 11 ounces, and particular care should be taken to see that the handle rests in the hand with perfect comfort. This rule about hand comfort applies to everybody. At about 13 or 14 years old, the budding player should be given a racket of 12½ to 13 ounces, and, say, two years later he or she can blossom out with a racket of 13¼ ounces for a boy and 12¾ to 13 ounces for a girl.

"But weight is not the only consideration. The size of the grip should be increased gradually as the hand grows. It is obviously impossible to generalize accurately on a subject like the size and shape of grips, for they vary as much as the size and shape of hands; but the average man, I should say, requires a grip of 4¾ or 5 inches in circumference, while a woman would ordinarily need one of 4½ to 4¾ inches.

"Helen Wills Moody uses a 5-inch grip; Suzanne Lenglen, the great French star of former days, prefers 5⅛ inches, tapering toward the racket head, Betty Nuthall likes 4⅞ inches, and Dorothy Round 4⅝ inches. Perry's handle measures 5 inches, over a leather grip, and Austin's is 4⅞ inches over a tape binding. The biggest grip I have ever known was that of the great French player, André Gobert—6¼ inches! W. T. Tilden, whose index finger is missing, employs a 4¾-inch handle, and Henri Cochet of France, although a small man, requires one of 5 inches. The latest British 'boy wonder,' E. C. Hare, aged 19, has a hefty hand, and needs 5⅛ to 5¼ inches.



Specially Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"It is very important," Summers continued, "that a racket should be properly balanced, and in my opinion the ideal implement is one which reposes dead level when poised on a finger held 12⅞ inches from the handle's end. Perry's rackets do that. H. W. Austin's used to balance at 12⅝ inches, but he found that he was not getting into his shots all the speed that he needs, and his rackets now balance at a point 12⅞ inches from the end leather. In other words, more of the weight is in the head, carrying with it increased momentum in the stroke.

"An average player should be quite content with medium tension stringing of the best quality gut. The lure of too tight stringing, as I have said, should be avoided. Tight strings come with skill, not skill with tight strings. And tight stringing does not last. Advanced players have several rackets on hand, of course, and if there is a strong wind, or conditions are different for any other reason, they use their 'slower' weapons, because they can more easily control the ball with them."

"Pops" took a bright new Slazenger racket in his hand and explained its structure to me. "The frame," he said, "is a laminated one, of hickory, fiber, ash and beech, and it is made so that it will not warp. But if you have any respect for your racket—whatever make it may be—you will always keep it in a press. And you will never use it in the wet. Use a 'second best' for such conditions, and be reconciled to the fact that the gut will suffer from the moisture.

"Using balls other than the standard makes, which conform to regulations in the matter of size, weight, and bound, is a quick way to ruin your game. Champions cannot play good tennis with bad balls, and if they cannot, you may be quite sure that lesser lights will be unable to do so.

"What about the vexed question of shorts?" I asked. "Will they be generally adopted by women in Britain this summer, and will men follow Austin's example by using them?"

"Sure," said "Pops." "Whether a woman plays in shorts or not is a matter for her individual judgment, but I strongly advise that, if she does, the garment should be carefully tailor-made. Badly cut shorts look horrible—much worse than badly cut skirts. Any woman who takes her lawn tennis seriously will have in her equipment a pair of shorts, if only for use when there is a wind. A player in a skirt is at a decided disadvantage on a blowy day.

"The vogue for shorts among men is increasing all the time. They are cooler than full-length trousers and afford greater freedom—two factors which are far from negligible in a long match on a hot day.

"Britishers are very conventional in the matter of dress," went on Summers, "but they have succumbed already to the world fashion set by America of singlets with short sleeves. Cricket shirts with cuffs rolled up or flapping below the wrists are still seen on many courts, but most emphatically they are not 'as now worn.'

"Good players will pay careful attention to their shoes. For an ordinary hard court, crepe rubber soles are best, but for a hard court that is really wet, cord sandals—like bathing slippers—give a better foothold. A light-soled rubber shoe is favored by many players for a dry grass court and spikes for a wet one. In grades of tennis where spikes are not used, socks worn outside the shoes prevent slipping. Foot comfort is a vital matter, and that is why players of both sexes wear socks rolled down over the ankle to keep grit out of the shoes.

"Now you must excuse me," said "Pops," "for the Japanese Davis Cup team is waiting to see me." And as I went out, in came the Japanese. Life is like that for "Pops."

Improving Your Tennis
First of 12 Articles

Tilden, Cochet Reach Final Round-Robin

American Wins With Ease, but French Ace Is Extended

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 23—William T. Tilden 2d and Henri Cochet, the two greatest figures in professional tennis, yesterday reached the final round-robin of the eastern tennis singles, at the Park Avenue Tennis Club. Tilden, encountering his former pupil, now his doubles partner, Alfred H. Chapin Jr., had the easiest task, winning by a considerable margin, with the aid of his service, at 6—4, 6—2, 6—2; but Cochet, meeting Bruce P. Barnes, the youthful Texan, had to play the finest tennis he has shown in New York since he abandoned the amateur ranks, to win at 6—4, 10—8, 9—7.

The other singles match of the day, a second-round affair between Vincent Richards and Charles M. Wood Jr., was stopped by darkness and rain after Richards had won the first set and was leading at 3—1 in the second. Play was continued this morning and Richards's service gave him the set and match, 6—1, 6—3.

The doubles matches resulted in victories for H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. and Keith Gledhill, his former amateur partner, for Martin Plaa and Barnes, and for Cochet and Richards. The first two pairs are now in the semifinals, but the other was a first-round match, against the Petersen brothers, Herman and Peter.

The play of Barnes was a surprise to Cochet, as well as to most of the experts present. He stood up against the careful play of the Frenchman in vivid fashion, and though his exertions far surpassed Cochet's, he retained his strength to the end of three hard-fought sets, though he had previously played his doubles match. Only the utmost care, aided by the brilliant anticipation of Cochet, prevented him from capturing at least one set. Cochet was four times at match point before he finally managed to win the match.

Vines and Gledhill had some difficulty in defeating a new pair from the group of recent amateurs, Abraham Bassford and Joseph Baker, as the latter team won the second set. But the Californians tightened up in the third and won the set without the loss of a game, the score being 6—1, 4—6, 6—0.

The amity between the two groups in the game was well illustrated yesterday when such prominent umpires in the amateur ranks as Benjamin Dwight, Rufus Davis, and Le Van Richards officiated, though in their individual capacity, instead of officially in the Umpires Association, as at Forest Hills, according to announcement. The summary:

Eastern Professional Tennis Championship Singles—Second Round

Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated Charles M. Wood Jr., Bernardsville, N. J., 6—1, 6—3.

Third Round

Henri Cochet, France, defeated Bruce P. Barnes, Austin, Texas, 6—4, 10—8, 9—7.

William T. Tilden 3d, Philadelphia, defeated Alfred H. Chapin, Rye, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2.

Doubles—First Round

Cochet and Richards defeated Herman Petersen and Peter Petersen, 6—1, 6—4.

Second Round

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. and Keith Gledhill defeated Abraham Bassford and Joseph Baker, 6—1, 4—6, 6—0.

Martin Plaa and Bruce P. Barnes defeated Samuel Shore and Cole Bradley, 6—1, 6—0.

At Least 15 And Possibly 18 Crews Will Race on Hudson

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—Revival of the classic intercollegiate regatta on the Hudson, opposite Poughkeepsie on June 16, after a year's lapse, will find at least 15 and possibly 18 eight-oared crews renewing the traditional East-West rivalry.

Universities of Washington and California each will send two boatloads, in addition to which all five eastern members of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association will be represented in one or more of the three races.

Entries have not yet been closed, and the draw for positions will not be held until June 5, but Maxwell Stevenson, chairman of the board of stewards, today indicated the following probable lineups:

Varsity, four miles — California, Washington, Pennsylvania, Columbia, Cornell, Syracuse and Navy.

Junior varsity, three miles—California, Columbia, Cornell and Navy. (Pennsylvania and Syracuse, doubtful.)

Freshman, two miles—Washington, Columbia, Cornell and Syracuse. (Pennsylvania doubtful, and Navy, not entered.)

The biggest fleet ever assembled for the regatta was in 1930, when 28 crews participated in the three races. That year and again in 1931, there were nine crews in the varsity feature, including Wisconsin and Massachusetts Tech.

Owing to the expense of maintaining crews at Poughkeepsie for the better part of two weeks prior to the regatta, Syracuse and Pennsylvania are unlikely to enter all three events. Cornell, doubtful about its junior varsity, probably will send this crew as a result of its victory over Yale and Princeton last Saturday, thereby giving the big red navy a full representation. Navy's plebes will be on a cruise at the time of the regatta.

Columbia's oarsmen will lead the fleet into training by taking up quarters about June 1. The western crews are expected to arrive about June 9.

Ticket prices for the observation train following the boat races have been reduced from $5.50 to $4.75. The time-table calls for the freshman race at 4:30 (eastern standard), the junior varsity at 5:30 and varsity at 6:30.

Pick-Ups

LLOYD BROWN held the usually hard-hitting New York Yankees to three hits yesterday at Cleveland and gave the Indians of that city a clean sweep of their three-game series with the American League baseball leaders. The victory moved the Tribe to within a game and a half of first place. It was New York's fifth defeat in six games played so far on the western invasion. Lou Gehrig made two of the three Yankee hits and one of them was his tenth home run of the season. Hal Trosky drove in three of Cleveland's runs with a single and double. Vosmik's two-bagger scored two mates in the sixth.

Washington and Detroit battled about on even terms for seven innings yesterday at Navin Field, but in the eighth the Senators broke out with three runs and won the ball game. A double by Manager Joe Cronin, singles by Stone, Travis and Phillips and an error by Gerald Walker accounted for the three runs. Both pitchers, Crowder for Washington and Tom Bridges for Detroit, yielded 11 hits, but the former was better in the pinches. Johnny Stone made three hits for the winners and accounted for a pair of runs.

After winning three straight games, the Boston Red Sox lost to the Chicago White Sox yesterday when Henry Johnson walked Luke Appling with the bases full in the ninth inning. Fred Ostermueller had pitched good ball for the Red Sox during the first eight innings, but when Mule Haas singled in the ninth, the young left-hander was removed. Johnson came in and proceeded to walk Bonura. Simmons singled to fill the bases and then Appling watched four balls go by and Haas was forced in with the deciding run. Moose Solters put Boston back in the ball game in the first of the ninth by hitting a pinch-hit home run with two on base.

Incidentally, Joe Judge, former Washington and Boston Red Sox first baseman, yesterday was signed to manage the Baltimore Orioles of the International League. He succeeds Frank McGowan, who resigned because the club has been floundering around the bottom of the league.

Take a glance at the National League standing today and you will notice an odd situation. Although the Pittsburgh Pirates are in first place by virtue of yesterday's seven-inning triumph over the Phillies, the Cubs are actually one-half game better off in games won and lost. The Bucs, of course, hold an edge in percentage.

The Pirates had two six-run innings against the Phillies and had the game won when rain halted proceedings at the end of the seventh. Freddy Lindstrom helped the Bucs by hitting a home run with the bases loaded in the fifth. Ralph Birkofer, young left-hander, did the pitching.

The Brooklyn Dodgers knocked the Chicago Cubs out of first place in the National League standing yesterday, but it took them 12 innings to do it. Going into the ninth inning the Cubs were one run ahead. Hack Wilson tied the score for Brooklyn, however, by hitting a pinch-hit home run. The Dodgers scored their winning run in the twelfth without the aid of a hit. Boyle accepted a base on balls, moved to second on a force out and scored when Galan let Taylor's grounder go through his legs.

Joe Medwick smashed a long fly that went for three bases yesterday at the Polo Grounds and gave the Cardinals a 7-to-4 triumph over the Giants. The drive came with the bases full in the ninth inning and the score tied. O'Doul, New York right fielder, got his hands on the ball, but dropped it when Mel Ott brushed by him. Ott, playing center field, was also making a try for the fly. Paul Dean, younger member of the Dean Pitching Company of St. Louis, went the route against the world champions.

Burk Honored at Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 23—Joseph W. Burk '35 has been awarded the Thomas Reath Rowing Trophy for being the "most inspiring senior" on the rowing squad. For four years he has rowed on the freshman or varsity squad without missing a single practice. He also played tackle on the varsity football team last fall. Charles M. Swift '35, has been named commodore of the Varsity Boat Club for next year with Peter S. Reed '35, vice-commodore and William J. Holding '35, purser.

Athletics Release Two

PHILADELPHIA, May 23 (AP)—Word was received yesterday from St. Louis that Manager Connie Mack of the Athletics has dropped Tim McKeithan, pitcher from Duke University, and Bob Yarter, shortstop from Atlanta. Yarter goes to Galveston on option, while McKeithan's landing is doubtful.

Norma Taubele In Semifinal Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 23—Norma Taubele of New York again led the women's eastern clay-court tennis field into an advanced round of play yesterday, when she went into the semifinal round by defeating Ruth V. Bair of Larchmont, N. Y., in the only quarterfinal round match played, 6—0, 6—4. It was an easy match for the United States indoor champion who tooks things easy in the second set.

All of the other seeded players advanced to the quarterfinal round. Jane Sharp of Pasadena, Calif., advanced at the expense of Mrs. Eugene L. MacDonald, Montclair, 6—2, 6—3. Helen Germaine of New York, easily disposed of Aldona Savage, Newark, N. J., the former national public park champion dropping only one game in each set. The summary:

Women's Eastern Clay-Court Tennis Championship Singles—Second Round

Jane Sharp, Pasadena, Calif., defeated Mrs. Eugene L. MacDonald, Montclair, 6—2, 6—3.

Ruth V. Bair, Larchmont, N. Y., defeated Ruth Leo, New York, 7—5, 6—2.

Grace Surber, Jackson Heights, L. I., defeated Mrs. Daniel P. Caulkins, Englewood, 6—4, 8—6.

Mrs. Alice Francis Wolf, Montclair, defeated Lois V. Kempe, New York, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. Penelope Anderson McBride, Short Hills, L. I., defeated Mrs. John J. Schieffelin, New York, 6—0, 6—2.

Helen Germaine, New York, defeated Aldona Savage, Newark, N. J., 6—1, 6—1.

Patricia Cummings, Westfield, N. J., defeated Mrs. Vance McCaulley, New York, 6—3, 6—1.

Quarterfinal Round

Norma Taubele defeated Miss Bair, 6—0, 6—4.

Doubles—First Round

Norma Taubele and Jane Sharp defeated Mrs. John J. Schieffelin and Miss Freda Schmidt, New York, 6—1, 6—1.

Coach H. L. Gill Retires

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 23 (AP)—Harry L. Gill, who has coached University of Illinois track teams for nearly 30 years, has retired at his own request. The university board of trustees will consider a plan of the Athletic Association to grant the veteran coach a retiring allowance.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

British Golf Tourney Is On

GREAT BRITAIN'S amateur golf championship tournament is now in full swing and with a field so large that some of the first-round matches had to be carried over to the second day of play, it is proving to be one of the most interesting events of its kind. The presence of members of the United States Walker Cup team, as well as a number of free-lances, has given it a very strong American flavor and the Americans have already been quite busy eliminating each other as John Goodman was the only one of Uncle Sam's representatives fortunate enough to find his path to the final round free from fellow countrymen. To-date it is quite possible to have an all-United States final.

Four Old-Timers Out Early

Four old-timers who carried a lot of golfing sentiment with them were among those who departed early from the championship play. Hon. Michael Scott the 1933 champion, was the first to go when he decided not to defend the title. Francis Ouimet, captain of the U. S. Cup team, and H. Chandler Egan and Max Marston, two fellow members of the Cup team, went out in the first round. Every one of the four had won one or more major golf titles, and, while their early elimination was not at all unexpected, it was regretted. Jesse Guilford, the famous siege gun of Boston, alone of the United States veterans, remains in the competition. Truly the winning of this tournament will mean the survival of the fittest.

England Defeats France, 9 to 8

PARIS, May 23 (AP)—England yesterday passed out France 9 matches to 8 in their annual team series. Frederick J. Perry and George P. Hughes, England's Davis Cup doubles pair, defeated Jacques Brugnon and Antoine Gentien, 9—7, 7—5, in the deciding encounter. Other results: J. Samazeuilh and P. Blanchy, France, defeated A. Wallis Myers and George Kingscote, 6—2, 6—1; H. W. (Bunny) Austin and C. E. Malfroy, England, defeated Jean Borotra and Marcel Bernard, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3; Pierre Landry, France, defeated Nigel Sharpe, 1—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Cambridge Eleven Wins

LONDON, May 23 (Canadian Press)—Cambridge University defeated the Glamorgan County Cricket eleven by 10 wickets in their fixture concluding yesterday at Cambridge. Eight other matches concluding were all in the county championship and four were decided outright. Derbyshire defeated Warwickshire by 2 wickets, Leicestershire defeated Northamptonshire by an innings and 120 runs, Surrey defeated Nottinghamshire by an innings and 43, and Yorkshire defeated Lancashire by an innings and 3 runs. The other four were decided on the first innings when the teams were unable to complete the second. Middlesex had the edge over Sussex, Worcestershire over Essex, Hampshire over Gloucestershire and Kent over Somerset.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Nashville	20	11	.645
Chattanooga	19	12	.613
Atlanta	17	12	.586
Memphis	17	14	.548
New Orleans	16	15	.516
Little Rock	15	21	.417
Knoxville	12	20	.375
Birmingham	12	23	.343

Results May 22

Memphis 10, Atlanta 5.
Little Rock 1, Nashville 0.
Chattanooga 12, Birmingham 5.
New Orleans at Knoxville, postponed.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	39	11	.780
Missions	29	21	.580
Hollywood	27	21	.563
San Francisco	26	23	.531
Sacramento	23	26	.469
Oakland	22	28	.440
Seattle	15	33	.313
Portland	14	32	.304

Results May 22

Los Angeles 8, San Francisco 2.
Seattle 8, Oakland 4.
Hollywood 1, Missions 0.
Portland 2, Sacramento 1.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	18	11	.621
Cleveland	15	11	.577
Detroit	15	14	.517
Washington	16	15	.516
St. Louis	13	14	.481
Boston	13	16	.466
Philadelphia	13	16	.448
Chicago	10	17	.370

Results May 22

Cleveland 5, New York 1.
Washington 5, Detroit 2.
St. Louis 12, Philadelphia 11.
Chicago 6, Boston 5.

Columbia Elects Two Captains

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 23—William A. Patterson of Palisades Park, N. J., has been elected captain of the Columbia varsity track and field team for next year. He is the holder of the Columbia record for the 880-yard run. Ivy L. Norton '35 of Memphis, Tenn., has been elected captain of the lawn tennis team for next year.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	18	10	.643
Chicago	21	12	.636
St. Louis	19	12	.613
New York	18	14	.563
Boston	14	14	.500
Brooklyn	13	17	.433
Philadelphia	9	19	.321
Cincinnati	7	21	.250

Results May 22

Pittsburgh 13, Philadelphia 4 (7 innings, rain).
St. Louis 7, New York 4.
Brooklyn 5, Chicago 4 (12 innings).
Cincinnati 10, Boston 4.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	20	11	.645
Indianapolis	16	13	.552
Kansas City	16	15	.516
Columbus	16	15	.516
Milwaukee	15	16	.484
Louisville	13	17	.433
St. Paul	13	17	.433
Toledo	13	18	.419

Results May 22

Toledo 6, St. Paul 5.
Milwaukee 10, Louisville 2.
Columbus 4, Minneapolis 3.
Indianapolis 2, Kansas City 1.

Virginia Elects Rohmann

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., May 23 (AP)—Carl M. Rohmann '35 of Brooklyn, N. Y., was yesterday elected captain of the University of Virginia tennis team for next year. Rohmann is singles champion of the Southern Conference. Major sports letters were awarded to Rohmann and to retiring Tennis Captain Donald Morrison '34, Newport, R. I., outstanding members of the first Virginia tennis team to take the conference championship.

American Four Wins

LONDON, May 23 (AP)—After losing four closely contested games, in which they gave away large handicaps to the Beaufort team, the invading United States polo four yesterday, defeated Hurlingham, 13 to 3½, conceding 2½ goals by handicap.

Illinois Wins Big Ten Baseball Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill., May 23—University of Illinois won the Western Conference baseball championship here yesterday by defeating Northwestern University 6 to 1. The victory gives the Illini a record of nine wins and one defeat. It is now impossible for any other contender to catch them.

Albert Masek '34, pitched his sixth win in the Big Ten. He pitched in eight of the 10 Conference games and was charged with Illinois' only defeat against the University of Michigan. Carlisle Moyer '34, Illinois center fielder, made the first hit and first run in the fourth inning with a home run. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Illinois	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	x	6	8	3
Northwestern	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	4

Batteries—Masek and Toncoff; Lagger, Kimbell and Clabern. Umpires—Otto Jensen and Charles Mattoon. Time—2h. 20m.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	23	9	.719
Toronto	21	10	.677
Newark	24	12	.667
Montreal	15	15	.500
Albany	11	16	.407
Buffalo	11	20	.355
Syracuse	9	19	.321
Baltimore	8	21	.276

Results May 22

Newark 7, Albany 5.
Toronto 4, Buffalo 3.
Rochester 8, Montreal 3.
Syracuse at Baltimore, rain.

Sporting Around the Hub

HOPING to pick up a few points at the I. A. A. A. A. in Philadelphia this week-end, Northeastern University is sending four athletes—James Sandler, who won the New England intercollegiate high jump with a meet record height of 6ft. 3⅝in.; Capt. Gay Milbrandt, discus, shotput and hammer events; Dick Ellis, 800 meters, and Allan Hakanson in the low hurdles. Boston College is sending only one man, John E. McManus in the sprint.

Jesse Guilford, Boston golfer in the British amateur play, received more mention through a split golf ball than in winning his second-round match. He played out of a rut and his iron shot cut the ball in two. He played the larger piece despite the handicap. All Boston is hoping the veteran will continue his good play.

Harvard crews are tearing down over the Henley course on the Charles River these days speeding up for the regatta on the Schuylkill over the week-end. The freshmen and varsity went at it yesterday, but were unable to finish, hitting rough water that threatened to swamp or break up the varsity shell.

The Union Boat Club crew received a setback yesterday when W. Benny Bacon was forced out through injury. This breaks up the famous stern four of Cassedy, Saltonstall, Bacon and Bancroft that went through four years at Harvard without interruption. J. W. Hallowell, Harvard captain in 1931, will take Bacon's place. John Lawrence, who has been rowing No. 2, will not make the trip because of business duties, and John Pierce, Harvard J. V. oarsman last year, will take his place.

As the end of the season approaches the Charles River four-ball team continues to hold its slim lead in the Greater Boston Four-Ball League. Charles River swept aside Weston at Weston, 9½ to 5½, yesterday. The other results found The Country Club winning at Oakley by the same score; Brae Burn defeating Commonwealth at Brae Burn, 13½ to 1½; Wollaston topping Winchester, 9-8, at Wollaston, and Wellesley besting Woodland at Wellesley, 11-4.

On the one-mile dirt track of the historic Readville (Mass.) Speedway, more than 100 automobile drivers are expected to race the afternoon of May 30. Jack LeCain, famous promoter of auto races will conduct the first annual Daisy Sweepstakes for the New England title. Entries have been pouring in to his office at 150 Congress Street, Boston.

Russell Smith of Dedham will be the next Boston University tennis captain and Andy Page of Brookline has been chosen captain of this year's Harvard freshman team. Another team captain elected yesterday was John E. Joyce '35, who will lead Boston College in track and field events next season.

Michigan Defends Golf Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 23—University of Michigan defended the team title in the 72-hole tournament of the Intercollegiate Conference A. A., concluded at the Kildeer Country Club near here yesterday. The Wolverines compiled a foursome total of 1228, 40 strokes lower than University of Minnesota, which climbed over Northwestern University by a single stroke. Charles Kochis '35, Michigan, won the individual crown with a total of 283, 18 strokes less than were used by John M. Fischer '33, Wolverine, who won the crown last year.

College Tennis Result

Brown 6, Springfield 2.

College Baseball Results

Brooklyn 3, C. C. N. Y. 2
Colgate 3, Ithaca 0.
Holy Cross 12, Tufts 5.
Illinois 6, Northwestern 1.
Illinois Wesleyan 19, Millikin 8.
Kalamazoo T. 5, Michigan 2
Notre Dame 19, Chicago 6.
Pennsylvania 10, Drexel 4.
R. I. State 7, Conn. State 5.
Springfield 5, Wesleyan 3.
Western S. T. 5, Michigan 2.

Georgia vs. Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 23 (AP)—University of Georgia will play Yale on Nov. 3, next, but is not on the incompleted schedule for 1935. The two universities have played 10 games in all and the standing in wins and losses is 5-all. The fall game will be the rubber one. The universities did not meet in 1932, otherwise their dual games have been continuous.

Groff to Captain Leigh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BETHLEHEM, Penna., May 23—Frederick A Groff Jr. '35 has been named to lead the Lehigh varsity lacrosse team next year. His home is in Brooklyn. The club presented Dr. Richard Smullyin, voluntary coach of the team, with a gold watch.

Hobart Names Rich

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, N. Y., May 23—The members of the Hobart College lacrosse team have named Marshall G. Rich '35 of Chicago captain for next year. He is also a member of the varsity football team.

Restaurants

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The Home Forum

Potato Patchwork

"SHELBY'S coming tomorrow!" That was the news my father brought home on a certain evening every spring, and it was a signal for an immediate season of activity. We fell eagerly into our tasks because, for a long time, we had been expecting this announcement; since the last heaping snows of March we had watched the slow retreat of winter—the black, swollen creek at the edge of the woods, carrying away the April rains; we had seen spring beauties banked in the cold hollows and, a little later, violets warming themselves in the clearings. Perhaps my father kept track of these things and took his cue from them; but I prefer to think that he was one *with* them; that he obeyed the same impulse that brought the red-winged blackbird back to the rushes and set her scurrying about her nest building. The rest of us, I know, felt the rhythm of the year; and, when the word arrived that Shelby was coming, we captured a bright and intimate joy.

The seed potatoes were waiting in the cellar; they looked white and fruitful as we brought them up and sorted them over. We gathered about the heap, each with bucket and knife, and, with parental coaching, cut the potatoes into segments the size of a brazil-nut. Each piece must contain an eye. One bucket after another we filled with the white wedges, until the task was finished. My father dried his knife on his overalls and thoughtfully flipped the blade shut; he surveyed the brimming buckets and saw there the summer's yield in miniature.

Shelby came in the morning. While we were yet at breakfast we heard a teamster's shouts, the groaning of wheels and the squeaking of harness; Shelby had driven his wagon across the yard and down to the edge of the potato patch. He had a reassuring way of cutting right to the core of his subject, and of surmounting petty obstacles in the doing; the mere absence of a driveway was no barrier at all. Nor did he bother to come to the house and announce himself; his business was in the potato patch, and no one could ever say that Shelby did not know his business.

* * *

He was a little man, with hands bent to fit the handles of his plow; and he spoke his horses' language. Shelby was, indeed, a triumvirate: one man and two black horses. The animals, alone, lacked his guiding hands, and he without his team was an artist without a brush. How gently he handled them, for all his shouting. They stood quiet while he unhitched them from the wagon, moved a few feet ahead while he unloaded the plow and then, with only the pressure of his hands on their muzzles to communicate his wish, they backed so he could hitch them to the plow.

Beneath that gleaming blade, the earth rolled back like the bow wave of a boat. The birds all knew Shelby, and had gathered in numbers by the time he had drawn the first black mark around the edge of the patch. They formed in a decorous line and followed down the furrows: first the sparrows, then the robins, and last the jaunty blackbirds, with a stray Buff Cochin cockerel bringing up the rear.

As the morning wore on, we became accustomed to Shelby's shouting, and our attention wandered from him; when we looked again, he had finished with the plow and was smoothing the earth with a harrow. Again, he had drawn his team up in the shade while he hitched on a marker, and in another hour or so the potato patch was marked out in rows and Shelby was rubbing down his team with a handful of grass.

* * *

That night, after the sun had set, we planted the seed. Each of us took a bucket and walked slowly down the bottom of a furrow. Step, plant; step, plant; that was the procedure I can remember yet the feel of cool, crumbly earth against my bare feet, and the curious sense of satisfaction at the contact. Booker T. Washington used to say that, to get the most out of a garden, a person ought to work in it barefooted, and I shouldn't be surprised if there were truth in the statement. I recall very clearly, at one potato-planting time, discovering my mother planting in the next row, barefooted. "I didn't want to hurt my shoes," she explained, dropping a potato cutting just ahead of her toes. But she had other shoes she might have worn.

Finished with the planting, we covered the hills and tamped the earth over them with the flat of the hoe. Bedtime came and passed. The work was not so interesting, now; strokes became slower and slower and were interspersed with long moments of leaning on the hoe-handle. "You boys," my father would say from the darkness across the patch, "had better go to bed. There'll be other hoeing for you later in the summer." After we had gone upstairs, we could still hear the faint sound of his hoe as he covered the last few rows; then we would hear the creak of the shed door as he put away the tools. The first act was over.

* * *

There followed several weeks of waiting. Green leaves began to dot the patch, and a day or two more saw the rows well marked out in baby plants.

I can't remember just when it was that the grosbeaks arrived. It may have been at this stage, or it may have been when the plants were a foot or so high and their tops were flecked with white blooms. I do remember that they nested every year in a certain sweet apple tree; that my father watched daily for their coming and pointed them out excitedly the morning they arrived. "They're the same ones," he insisted. "I'd know them anywhere."

"How do you know they're the same pair?" my mother inquired.

He didn't know how he knew it, but he knew. "It's the way they look at me," he finally stated. "They recognized me."

He had convinced himself of that. They were fellow beneficiaries of those before-breakfast hours in the potato patch, when he worked deliberately with cultivator and hoe while the earth was still fresh from the night. It is pleasant, on summer mornings, to sample the day while the shadows are yet long; no one elbows, no one hurries, there is abundance of time to do the things one has to do.

There is opportunity to sort out one's impressions, to associate intimately with some private whimsey. The grosbeaks seemed to feel the same way about it; for, as the man worked his way from plant to plant at one side of the patch, the grosbeaks did exactly the same thing at the farther edge. One on each side of a row of plants, they walked deliberately abreast of each other, cocking their bright eyes upward at the under side of the leaves and fluttering up at intervals to snap up a worth-while insect. Labor at a common task is a strong tie; my father loved those grosbeaks. I have seen him stop in his hoeing, look carefully over the patch and, failing to see the birds, walk past the ends of the rows, searching and peering until he found them. Then he would return to his work, content.

If he felt this tie so strongly, why shouldn't the birds reciprocate? They may logically have been saying to each other: "There's that same man in our potato patch again. He comes back every year." And if my father was convinced that the birds looked at him with recognition in their eye, I certainly would have no heart to dispute it.

* * *

I was a boy then, and my afternoon hoeing in the potato patch was something to be gotten over quickly, that I might the sooner go skylarking about the woods. A wiser person would have joined my father and the grosbeaks in the cool of the morning, and gone about the work in tempo with those companionable three. The summer never hurried about growing the potatoes; it was an orderly business, with twenty-four full hours in every day, but with never two hours' growing crowded into one. Upon that wise basis one should wield his hoe, taking a moment occasionally to note the bluebird's song from the maidenblush tree in the corner of the lot, and to savor the wind's news of clover blooming in the hayfields west of town.

In this profitable manner he should pass the summer, and in autumn, when frost had twisted the potato vines into forlorn wisps of brown, he would dig into the hills and harvest the fruit of the season's work. With the bins in the cellar rounding full and the spading fork hung up in the shed, there would come a quiet satisfaction; partly over the knowledge of a job well done, and partly in the assurance that, in the spring, Shelby and the grosbeaks would come again.

JOHN F. HAYES.

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East Wind

The wind comes into the leaves with
a sound of tramping;
like evening armies, the gusty wind
comes on,
blowing the meadow-grasses, softly
stamping
weeds whose blooms will all too soon
be gone.
Whipping the roads, wind dies and
comes again,
touching the traveler's eyes with the
hint of rain.

FRANCES FROST.

Moments Musical

Frédéric Chopin

IN THE field of piano music, the works of Chopin have seldom been equaled, and, many pianists would add, never surpassed. The poet Heine called him "the Raphael of the pianoforte." Like all Poles, he was intensely patriotic, yet like another famous Pole, the novelist Joseph Conrad, Chopin spent the more productive portion of his career outside his native country. He was a brilliant artist, living, for the most part, in the midst of a brilliant society. It was as if the setting, the history of the times, and the very instrument upon which he played had been devised to form a fitting background to his genius.

Today, visitors to the island of Majorca, off the eastern coast of Spain, make pilgrimages to the abandoned monastery where some of his finest works took form. On a glorious day in spring two years ago, I made this fascinating journey from Palma to Valdemosa, to the very rooms where Chopin lived and worked. His little piano, which was transported by pack-mule from the seacoast, is still there, and also a grand piano such as he used to play in Paris. On the invitation of Señor and Señora Ferra, who keep a careful watch over these priceless mementos of the great genius, I sat at this very piano, in this very room, and played for a group of music lovers some *Preludes* and the *F major ballade*, which were composed there. Then I stepped out into the charming garden, with its view of rugged mountains, olive trees, and cypresses, and picked a yellow rose, Chopin's favorite flower, I still have it, carefully pressed.

The *A flat étude* is commonly called the Æolian Harp étude, but the story that I recalled as I looked out over the hills was one that James Huneker told. According to this story, the étude depicts a shepherd boy who sees a storm approaching. He gathers all his sheep into a cool grotto where there is shelter, and on his lute, to the accompaniment of the rain, he plays the plaintive melody (printed in the large notes) until the storm is over. Huneker also said that Schumann pointed out that Chopin did not want all of the little notes to be too distinctly heard.

Ethel Leginska gave me a clever pedaling for this étude one day in her studio overlooking Lake Placid, in the Adirondack Mountains. She said, "Hold the pedal through the first two bars even though the melody note changes. Only let the pedal up when the large bass note changes." Too many changes of pedal, of course, tend to make it dry and unsustained. Do not detach in your thought the melody notes, but mentally carry them over as a wind instrument would. Try it throughout with soft pedal. It gives a lovely timbre and makes your shepherd boy seem just over there in the distance on the hillside.

SONYA MICHELL.

The Star

Earth has a tenantry that reckons
gold
Or silver of the realm of little
worth,
That scatters driftwood on a meagre
hearth,
To dream of April when the nights
are cold.
Yet these have treasure that the
overbold
Know not, since they are rich who
seek and earth
The meek inherit and a kindly
mirth
And wisdom born of solitude. I hold
Him wiser, who enkindled by the
moon
Contrives a rhyme, or when the
roof-tree pours
Bright rain like pennies down, sits
at his ease,
Than he who suckled on a silver
spoon
Hugs to his heart his shining sophistries,
Content with tinsel who should
squander stars.

—LEILA JONES, in *Voices*.

HIGH tide, and three warning shots ringing out over the waters. The inhabitants of the old quarter of the town pause in their work. "The river is full," they say, and wait to hear if the shots will be followed by three more. If so, they must prepare for the abnormal rising of the canals that serve as highways. But the river has spent itself; already the pools left by the waves along the quay are drying up, and the people return to their labors in the quaint, medieval warehouses, satisfied that all is well.

It was in the year 808 that the waters of the Elbe greeted the first signs of Hamburg. A castle had risen on the high ground overlooking the river, a stronghold built by Charlemagne to defend the Saxons and Franks against the inroads made by the Norsemen and other troublesome neighbors; and around the castle, in due course, grew the famous city.

The waters of the Elbe have seen the city rise and fall and rise again. There have been wars, pillages, sieges and burnings, but throughout the citizens have looked ahead with far-seeing vision. Eight hundred years ago, men stood on the banks of the river, told one another that their town might be made the chief seaport of Germany, and planned for the building of a great harbor. Then, from across the seas, arrived the merchant adventurers of England in their fine wooden ships, the picturesque sails billowing as they caught the wind. "Here comes prosperity!" said the men of Hamburg; so the merchants were given hospitality and the full rights to carry on business in the city.

As years passed, the harbor grew. More ships sailed up the Elbe and greater prosperity came to the town. "We will set a portion of the quay apart as a free harbor," said the citizens; and in 1888 a gigantic system of docks and basins was constructed, in anticipation of the arrival of the world's vessels. The quays stretched for miles along both banks of the river, and ere long a forest of masts rose from the waters displaying the gayly colored flags of the nations.

The men of Hamburg had acted wisely. The beginning of the twentieth century saw their city one of the handsomest, best-governed, and most prosperous in the world.

Zbawienne oblicze

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim.

OD CZASU do czasu należy popatrzeć krytycznie w lustro, nie dla zastanowienia się nad swojemi fizycznemi rysami, ale dla przyjrzenia się wyrazowi twarzy, który często wskazuje na stan naszych myśli. W ten sposób możemy się upewnić czy przeważa w nich miłość, czy któraś z przeciwnych jej cech. Pewien wielki człowiek kiedyś napisał: „Piękność wyrazu twarzy, która nas wszystkich zachwyca, musi wypływać z piękności umysłu. Gdybyśmy mogli zawsze odwracać się od wszystkiego, co uważamy za brzydkie i zapominać o niem, bylibyśmy wszyscy o wiele przystojniejsi". Piękność oblicza nie polega jedynie na wdzięku linji lub na kształcie i symetrji rysów. Wystarczy uczynić przegląd swych przyjaciół, aby uprzytomnić sobie, że ci, których twarze są dla nas źródłem natchnienia i wiary, promieniujące odwagę i dodawające serca, mogą być lub nie być przystojni z punktu widzenia materjalnego.

Psalmista powiada: „Czekaj na Boga, albowiem go jeszcze będę wysławiał, gdyż on jest wielkiem zbawieniem twarzy mojej, i Bogiem moim". To znowu „Ale ty, Panie! podnieś nad nami światłość oblicza twego. I sposobisz większą radość w sercu mojem". Studjum dzieła "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a Zdrowie z Kluczem do Pisma Sw.) Mary Baker Eddy uczy tysiące mężczyzn i kobiet na całym świecie, jak całem sercem polegać na Bogu i jak znaleźć i zachować wesołość, której On udziela w ten sposób; widzą oni, że wdzięk i powab nie są zależne od materji lub materjalnych warunków, od otoczenia lub klimatu. Ten praktyczny podręcznik uczy, że „Miłość nigdy nie traci z oczu ślicznośći. Aureola śliczności spoczywa na jej objekcie" (str. 248). Miłość, która „nigdy nie traci z oczu ślicznośći", jest prostym przepisem na tę piękność myśli, co ujawnia się nazewnątrz w zdrowem, pogodnem, inteligentnem obliczu.

Mogą dowodzić, że mają prawo myśleć jak im się podoba, byle się tylko nikomu nie narzucać ze swojemi troskami. Ale czyż nie powinniśmy pamiętać o tem, że twarze nasze należą poniekąd do wszystkich, którzy muszą na nie spoglądać w życiu powszedniem. Czasem boleśnie dotykamy naszych ukochanych, z którymi jesteśmy w ciegłej styczności, ponieważ twarze nasze wykazują dobitnie gniewliwą, zrzędną troskę, której nie wypowiadamy. Zważywszy to czyż mamy prawo zawsze „myśleć, jak nam się podoba?" Czyż przysługuje nam prawo zniechęcania innych szyderczem, zniecierpliwionem lub też smutnem obliczem? Czy wolno nam milcząco dąsać się i zasępiać? Drażliwość i samolubstwo wyrastają na tej samej gałęzi śmiertelnego myślenia. Opieszałość i osobista przewaga wolą raczej tonąć we łzach i się zasępiać, niż uczynić wysiłek mentalny, konieczny dla czynnej wspaniałomyślności i dla oddania przyjacielskiej przysługi. Mrs. Eddy pisze: „Człowiek, którym rządzi Umysł nieśmiertelny, jest zawsze piękny i wielki. Każdy następny rok rozwija mądrość, piękność i świątobliwość" (Science and Health, st. 246).

Wiedza Chrześcijańska ustanawia miłość dla Boga i człowieka, jako rzecz nieodzowną. Nieraz zauważyć się daje, że ci, co czynią pewne postępy w tej dowodnej religji, nieświadomie nabywają bardziej pociągające oblicze. Istotnie, normalnie należy spodziewać się takiego wyniku. Miłość jest czynnikiem upiększającym. Jezus zwrócił uwagę swych uczniów na „nowe przykazanie", „Abyście się miłowali wzajemnie; jakem ja was umiłował". Ludzkie wzdychanie do miłości znajduje oddźwięk w Miłości boskiej. W Miłości nieskończonej znajduje się zupełne zaspokojenie każdej ludzkiej tęsknoty. Miłość boska wynagradza, pokrzepia, wyzwala.

Zmiana środowiska nie jest koniecznie potrzebna, gdyż w postępie naszym dopomaga nam nietylko miłość innego ku nam, ale przedewszystkiem miłość, jaką obdarzamy każdego i wszystkich; a obfita sposobność do wyrażania życzliwości i współczucia może się nadarzać wszędzie, gdzie się znajdujemy. Nic więc dziwnego, że takie przeobrażenie myśli musi rozsiewać wdzięk i powab. Zmarszczki irytacji i bólu wskutek grzechu i choroby wygładzają się pod wpływem myśli czystych i zdrowych. Oznaki udręki i bojaźni znikają wobec myśli o Bożej obecności i obfitości. Twarz, znękana beznadziejnością i zniechęceniem, rozjaśnia się rozbudzoną na nowo ufnością i radością, pełną nadziei. Oczy, co się wydawały nieufne i zamglone, teraz spoglądają na świat jasno i odważnie. Usta, co były wykrzywione gniewem, słabością lub podejrzeniem, stają się miłe dla oka, wymawiają bowiem teraz słowa miłości, wezbrane nadmiarem miłości w sercu.

W Przypowieściach czytamy, „Serce wesołe uwesela twarz"; a w Kaznodziei Salomonowym, „Mądrość człowieka oświeca oblicze jego". Miłość, wesołość, mądrość są ze sobą blisko spokrewnione. Prawdziwa nadzieja, uciecha i radość muszą być ściśle złączone z Miłością boską i Prawdą, a gdy zdajemy sobie z tego sprawę, wtedy oblicza nasze odzwierciedlają radość, spokój, żywość umysłu. Myśli, żywo zajęte pracą twórczych, doskonalących się, dalekosięgających sposobów dawania, na obliczu naszem są światłem współczucia i zbawienia dla naszych bliźnich. Serca, pełne miłosierdzia, nie rzucają na nasze oblicza cienia wzgardy, podstępu lub nienawiści. Przyuczanie się do życia dla całej ludzkości wynosi człowieka ponad jałowe mentalne otoczenie; naucza się on ogarniać całą ludzkość w swych głoszeniach dobra.

Uczeń Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej wrychle pochwytuje uzdrawiającą i odradzającą moc Miłości boskiej. Robi on odkrycie, że jest to jedna z form grzechu—pobłażanie ludzkiemu umysłowi w jego łatwej dążności ku niedoli i ku ześrodkowanemu na samym sobie wpatrywaniu się w przygnębienie, niedostatek lub chorobę.

Idąc stale i wytrwale za doskonałym wzorem, ujawnionym w człowieku, jako obraz i podobieństwo Ojca-Matki Boga, możemy ukształtować swoje poglądy na istnienie, aby były zgodne z Prawdą, rozwijając w ten sposób piękno Umysłu wiecznego. Każda poważna jednostka stara się widzieć we własnem sercu i we wszystkich rysy uczciwości, czystości i prawości. To zrozumienie jaśni duchowej odnawia człowieka wewnętrznie z każdym dniem i nadaje jego obliczu niezawodną piękność, gdyż zyskuje on tym sposobem pewną miarę tej miłości, która „nie traci z oczu ślicznośći".

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A Healthy Countenance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT MAY be well occasionally to gaze appraisingly into our mirrors—not to consider the physical features, but the expression of the face which is often an index to the state of our thoughts. In this way we may ascertain whether love or some of its opposite qualities are uppermost. A great man once wrote: "The beauty of expression in the face which we all enjoy must come from beauty in the mind. If we could always turn away and forget everything we thought ugly we should be much more handsome, all of us." Grace of line or contour and symmetry of features are not alone essential to a beautiful countenance. We have but to take stock among our friends to realize that those whose faces convey to us the most inspiration and faith, radiating courage and cheer, may or may not be handsome from a material standpoint.

The Psalmist says, "Hope in God: for I shall yet praise him, who is the health of my countenance, and my God;" and again: "Lord, lift thou up the light of thy countenance upon us. Thou hast put gladness in my heart." The study of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy is teaching thousands of men and women throughout the world how to lean wholeheartedly on God, and how to find and retain the gladness which He imparts; and thus they find that grace and comeliness are not dependent on matter or material conditions, on environment or climate. This practical textbook teaches (p. 248): "Love never loses sight of loveliness. Its halo rests upon its object." Love which "never loses sight of loveliness" is a simple recipe for that beauty of thought which is revealed outwardly in a wholesome, serene, intelligent countenance.

Someone may argue that he has a right to think as he pleases, provided he does not impose his troubles audibly upon others. Should we not remember that, in a sense, our faces belong to all who may have to look upon them during the daily routine? Sometimes we inflict pain on the loved ones with whom we are in contact because our faces register definitely the petulant, fretful anxiety which we do not voice. Considered in this way, have we always a right to "think as we please"? Have we the option to dishearten another by a sneering, impatient, or doleful countenance? Have we a right to be silently sulky or morose? Sensitiveness and selfishness are off the same branch of mortal thinking. Indolence and personal advantage may choose to submerge themselves in tears and sullenness rather than make the mental effort necessary to active generosity and friendly service. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 246): "Man, governed by immortal Mind, is always beautiful and grand. Each succeeding year unfolds wisdom, beauty, and holiness."

Christian Science establishes love for God and man as indispensable. It is not uncommon to find that those who make some progress in this demonstrable religion unconsciously take on a more attractive countenance. In fact, it is normal to expect such a result. Love is a beautifying agent. Jesus called his disciples' attention to "a new commandment," "Love one another; as I have loved you." The human sigh for love is answered by divine Love. In infinite Love is found full compensation for every human yearning. Divine Love repairs, restores, redeems.

Change of location is not necessarily required, for we are helped onward not alone by another's affection for us, but mainly by the love we extend to one and all; and ample opportunity to express kindness and compassion may be found wherever we are. It is not surprising, then, that this transformation of thought should diffuse grace and charm. Lines of irritation and pain, due to sin or disease, fade away before thoughts of chastity and health. Signs of worry and fear disappear before thoughts of God's presence and abundance. Features worn by hopelessness and discouragement are brightened by newly awakened trust and expectant joy. Eyes that have seemed furtive or dim now look forth on the world clearly and courageously. Lips that have been distorted by anger, weakness, or suspicion, because they now speak words of love welling up from a surplus of love in the heart, become pleasant to behold.

We read in Proverbs, "A merry heart maketh a cheerful countenance;" and again in Ecclesiastes, "A man's wisdom maketh his face to shine." Love, cheerfulness, and wisdom are closely related. True hope, merriment, joy, must be allied to divine Love and Truth, and, as we realize this, our faces reflect joy, peace, alertness. Thoughts actively engaged in constructive, self-improving, far-reaching modes of giving, light our faces with compassion and healing for our fellow beings. Hearts filled with loving-kindness cast no trace of contempt, deceit, or hate upon a countenance. One who is learning to live for all mankind is lifted out of a meager mental environment; he learns to include all mankind in his declarations of good.

The student of Christian Science early grasps the healing and regenerating power of divine Love. He discovers that it is a form of sin to indulge the human mind in its ready tendency to woe, self-centered contemplation of depression, lack, or illness. Steadily, persistently, following the perfect model which is revealed in man as the image and likeness of the Father-Mother God, we may mold our views of existence to conform with Truth, so unfolding the beauty of eternal Mind. Each earnest individual seeks to see within his own heart, and in all, the traits of honesty, purity, integrity. This understanding of spiritual selfhood renews one inwardly, day by day, and furnishes a certain beauty to his countenance; for he is thereby gaining some measure of the love that "never loses sight of loveliness."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish)

Inside the Longfellow House

One has a feeling of awe with regard to the Longfellow house, in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Seek it out in spring, just before the lilacs open. Then, when the housekeeper has unbent a little (as a reward for your good behavior), she may lead you through the cool, dark hall at the back and fling wide the door on a wealth of blossoming trees, symbolic of that fertile flowering of the poet's pen.

Longfellow loved this house with a fervor bordering on reverence. Built about 1759, it was headquarters for Gen. George Washington during the early days of the American Revolution. It is not difficult to shape a mental picture of the beloved poet, stirred by that historic presence which seemed to pervade his study. In such a mood, he wrote:

"Once, ah, once, within these walls,
One whom memory oft recalls,
The Father of his Country, dwelt.
And yonder meadows broad and
damp
The fires of the besieging camp
Encircled with a burning belt.
Up and down these echoing stairs,
Heavy with the weight of cares,
Sounded his majestic tread;
Yes, within this very room
Sat he in those hours of gloom,
Weary both in heart and head."

The study remains as Longfellow left it. His two writing desks, one to be used in a standing, the other in a sitting posture; a collection of quill-pens, a letter in his own handwriting, Grandfather clock, chairs, table, bookcases, and even a pencil sketch he made of himself at his work; these are precious with memories. There, too, in its accustomed place by the fireside, rests the "splendid ebon throne," made from the wood of the Village Blacksmith's chestnut tree, which was presented to the poet on his seventy-second birthday by the children of Cambridge.

The main hallway is, by now, quite crowded with visitors. We catch the rhythmic ticking of the old clock on the stairs; we marvel at the heavy iron key in the lock as the front door opens slowly, but with finality.

M. E. W.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Mild Downward Tendency Shown By Most Stocks

Steel, Rail, Utility and Specialty Issues in Reaction

By Forrest Price

The stock market did not have much to brag about today.

Most of the session prices pointed downward.

At mid-afternoon they showed a mild rallying tendency.

Fluctuations simply told nothing because they were so narrow.

And trading was very dull, as usual. Total sales amounted to only 675,000 shares.

There was plenty of steel for sale. Republic Iron & Steel was off 4¾ points at one time. Other steel equities also were lower but not so much as Republic.

Among the specialties Spiegel May Stern was down 3 points before rallying. American Telephone dropped more than 2.

Other specialties including Brooklyn Manhattan Transit, Otis Elevator and American Commercial Alcohol improved all the way from a fraction to a point.

Transactions in the bond market were generally unimportant. The price trend for most of the secondary corporate issues was toward lower ground. Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Alleghany Corporation 5s of 1950, Milwaukee 5s, Postal Telegraph 5s and Phillips Petroleum were off fractions to more than a point. Better prices were paid for National Dairy 5¼s, North American 5s and Consolidated Gas 5½s.

Price betterment was shown by most of the grains. Most of the other commodities followed the trend of the stock market to lower regions. Wheat jumped 2½ cents, reacting toward the close. Cotton prices were easy.

Just because the stock market has drawn within its shell for the time being is no reason to become discouraged over either the business or the stock market outlook. The country is emerging from the depression, despite handicaps. The old law of supply and demand is at work. People who have the courage and patience will come into their own eventually. Those who have weathered the stress and storm of the last five years are sure of their reward.

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—Financial markets were a little sluggish today and prices, as a whole, were inclined to drift to moderately lower levels.

Overnight consideration of the President's silver message found speculative circles somewhat confused and a bit disappointed that the aid proffered the white metal did not provide the inflationary stimulus sufficient to lift stocks and staples. Equities, especially those of the steel category, were in supply.

Trading activity, however, was dull, and intermittent rallies found the ticker tape barely moving.

Some Moderate Gains

Some scattered shares registered gains of fractions to around a point. Among these were Otis Elevator, Brooklyn - Manhattan - Transit, American Commercial Alcohol and Westinghouse.

Losers of as much included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel, Chrysler, Case, American Telephone, du Pont, Montgomery Ward, Eastman Kodak, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Howe Sound, American Smelting, Kennecott and Cerro de Pasco.

U. S. Smelting lost a point or so, then retrieved the decline.

Bond Trading Restricted

Bonds of gold investment rating were offered sparingly today, and therefore maintained the firmness of tone shown in recent weeks. The semi-speculative group fared less favorably, as prices drifted lower in response to early heaviness in the stock market. Trading continued in limited volume.

U. S. Governments received good support and early trades were closed at improved levels. The best gain occurred in Treasury 3⅜s, 1941-43, which rose 10-32s of a point.

Price changes in the foreign division were mostly narrow and transactions small. In German Agricultural Bank 6s and Belgium 7s small selling orders sufficed to reduce prices by more than a point. German Government 5½s were steady, but the 7s yielded half a point.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	89½	91¼	89⅜	90⅜	+ ⅝
July	88⅝	89⅞	87⅞	89½	+ ⅝
September	88⅝	90⅞	88⅝	89⅞	+ ⅝
Corn					
May	49¼	49¾	48⅞	49⅜	+ ⅛
July	51	52¼	51	51¾	+ ¼
September	52¾	53¾	52½	53⅜	+ ⅛
Oats					
May	34½	35½	34⅞	35⅛	+ ⅜
July	35¾	36¼	35½	36	
September	36¼	36⅝	35⅞	36½	+ ⅛

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	71¼	69½	70⅜	+.01⅜
July	72⅜	70½	71½	+.01½

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	11.30	11.31	11.25	11.30	-.03
October	11.50	11.50	11.47	11.51	-.03
December	11.62	11.62	11.58	11.63	-.02
January	11.67	11.67	11.64	11.65	-.06
March	11.76	11.77	11.74	11.75	-.05

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	5.94	5.97	5.94	5.94	+.03
October	5.94	5.97	5.93	5.93	+.07
December	5.89	5.92	5.88	5.88	+.05
January	5.86	5.86	5.86	5.86	+.02

Tone at close steady.

Cotton Market Steady

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—After selling off some 8 or 10 points during today's earlier trading under further liquidation or scattered selling, cotton steadied on trade buying and covering promoted by a firmer turn in the wheat market. July, which had sold off to 11.35 owing to the earlier pressure, advanced to 11.31, with the mid-afternoon market quiet at net declines of 2 to 5 points.

Behind the Tape

By Humphrey B. Neill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 23—The stock market is anything but interesting just now. One might peer behind the tape for hours and be unable to calculate any definite indications.

The deadness suggests little other than a decided disinterestness in either the present or the future of stock prices. The latter is not true, of course, as we are all sensitive to stock prices, to a greater or lesser degree, and rising business spirits are sure to trail in the wake of rising stock prices.

That, to me, is one of the imponderables in the present plans from Washington. It seems to be fairly clear that an active stock market is one of the things definitely not wanted; yet, it would probably do more for business than any other one factor. I confess to a biased viewpoint in this matter but I believe that under our present set-up of doing business in the United States the affairs and the future of the stock market cannot very well be left out of discussions of recovery measures.

Doubtless when the stock exchange bill is finally disposed of we shall witness a more friendly feeling toward Wall Street than is now apparent.

The technical position of the market does not look too promising. The implications from the full fluctuations are that irregularity is about all that may be expected. There is little on the horizon of general business activity which points to an early stimulus for stock prices. I imagine that stocks will continue to mark time with perhaps more weakness than strength in evidence, until more definite information is had concerning the various plans for the NRA, our currency and other recovery measures.

Boston Life Insurance Trust Council Election

The Boston Life Insurance Trust Council held its fourth annual dinner at the Parker House. At the business session preceding the dinner Lester von Thurn, manager, life, accident and group department of John C. Paige & Company was elected president. Norman W. Hall, trust officer, Union Trust Company, vice-president; Edward F. Messinger, trust officer, Merchants National Bank, treasurer, and John M. Hughes, secretary.

Elected to the executive committee were: Holley A. Wilkinson, National Life Insurance Company of Vermont; S. D. Weissman, Equitable Life Assurance Society; George E. Coates, National Life Insurance Co. of Vermont; Basil Collins, assistant vice-president, Old Colony Trust Company, J. Harold Atwood, New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, and William D. Sohier, trust officer, Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Heavy; leaders sag in dull trading.

Bonds: Irregular; United States Governments firm.

Curb: Easy; utilities lag.

Foreign Exchanges: Easy; dollar rallies.

Cotton: Quiet; favorable weekly weather; local and southern selling.

Sugar: Quiet; awaiting Washington developments; liquidation.

Chicago

Wheat: Higher: Winnipeg advices bullish.

Corn: Firm; sympathy with wheat.

Cattle: Heavier steers fully steady; top $9.40.

Hogs: Slow, around 10 lower; top $3.65.

Foreign

LONDON—Trading on the stock exchange was inactive today. Kaffirs and iron and steel shares were the best sections of the market. Silver issues hardened, but gilt-edged securities eased on lack of public support. Industrials, German bonds, and transatlantic issues weakened. The market closed dull.

PARIS—Speculative selling caused slight recessions on the Bourse, industrials turning heavy. The market, however, picked up slightly and exhibited strength toward the close which was firm.

BERLIN—After a dull session in which prices were weak, the Boerse closed firmer on optimistic expectations regarding developments at the transfer conference.

Chicago Bond Offering

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 23—A. C. Allyn & Company is offering $7,000,000 City of Chicago 5 per cent refunding bonds, priced on a 4.45 per cent basis for all maturities, which begin with Jan. 1, 1935, and mature at the rate of $1,000,000 each year until Jan. 1, 1941 inclusive. The bonds have been issued for refunding purposes under authority of an ordinance of the city council and conform with laws of the State of Illinois.

Boston Stocks

	Sales	High	Low	Last May 23	Last May 22
Adams Express	2900	7¾	7½	7⅝	8
Adams Millis	600	27	25½	25½	28
Advance Rumely	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Affiliated Prod	100	7	7	7	7½
Air Reduction	200	94	93⅜	94	95¼
Alaska-Juneau	9800	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	19
Alleghany Corp	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¾
Allegh pf ww xxx	100	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	13½
Allied Chem	300	132	130	130	132
Allis Chalmers	800	16	15¾	16	16
Alpha Port Cem	300	13½	13	13	13¼
Amerada	100	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
Am Agri Chem	100	33	33	33	33
Am Bank Note	100	19	19	19	19½
Am Brake S&F	100	10	10	10	10
Am Can	200	26½	26½	26½	26¾
Am Can pf	4800	93	91½	92¼	92½
Am Car & Fdry	100	143½	143½	143½	143
Am Car & F pf	200	20		20	21
Am Chicle	300	40½	40	40	
Am Com Alcohol	600	55½	54¾	54¾	54
Am Encaustic T	12100	34½	33⅜	34	33
Am & For Pow	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Am & For Pow 6	300	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	8
Am & For Pw 2pf	200	16½	16	16	
AmIce	100	10½	10½	10½	10⅞
Am International	300	7½	7¼	7½	
Am La France	2300	8⅞	8	8⅜	8¼
Am La Fr pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Am Locomotive	20	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	9½
Am Loco pf	100	24	24	24	24½
Am Mach & Met	200	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	
Am Mach & M ct	100	9½	9½	9½	9⅝
Am Metal	200	9¾	9½	9½	9¾
Am News	200	22½	22½	22½	23
Am Power & Lt	40	27⅞	27	27⅞	
Am P&L 5% pf	2600	7¼	7	7¼	7
Am Radiator	200	19	18⅛	18⅛	19
Am Rolling Mill	8100	13⅞	13¼	13¾	13¾
Am Safety Razor	5200	18⅜	17¼	17¼	17⅞
Am Shipbuilding	100	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
Am Smelt & Ref	200	22½	22½	22½	23
Am Smelt & R pf	18900	39	38	38⅛	39
Am SmRf 6% pf	100	116	116	116	116
Am Steel Fdries	100	84	84	84	
Am Steel F pf	60	64¼	63¾	64¼	
Am Sugar Ref	300	52½	52	52½	53½
Am Sug Ref pf	200	113¼	113¼	113¼	112¾
Am Tel & Tel	6900	115¼	112⅝	112⅝	115½
Am Type Finders	200	6½	6½	6½	6½
Am Type F pf	50	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	17
Am Wat W & E	2400	18	17⅜	17⅜	18
Am Woolen	400	10½	10⅛	10⅛	10
Am Writ Pap	3700	2⅜	2	2	2⅛
Am Writ Pap pf	2100	8½	6½	6¼	8½
Anaconda Cop	12400	14¼	14	14¼	14⅜
Anchor Cap	100	20	20	20	20
Armour Ill A	8200	6⅜	6¼	6½	6⅜
Armour Ill B	3100	3	2⅞	3	3
Armour Ill pf	4800	68½	66½	68½	67¼
Asso Apparel Ind	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Asso Oil	300	13	13	13	13
Atchison T&SF	4200	53	52	52¾	53½
Atl Coast Line	100	39½	39½	39½	40
Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	15	15	15	16
Atl Refining	3200	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Auburn Auto	2100	34¾	32⅝	33½	
Austin Nichols	200	12		12	
Auburn Auto	1400	33¾	33¼	33¼	33¾
Aviation Corp Del	3200	6¾	6½	6⅝	6¾

—B—

Baldwin Loco	2800	10⅞	10½	10⅝	10⅝
Balt & Ohio	8100	22½	22½	22¾	23⅜
Balt & Ohio pf	200	27	27	27	27
Barker Bros	100	4	4	4	
Barsdall A	400	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7⅞
Beatrice Cream	3200	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝
Belding Hem	300	12	11¾	11¾	12¼
Bendix Aviation	2100	15	14¾	14¾	15
Beneficial Ind Ln	300	16⅜	16½	16½	16¼
Best & Co	400	29½	29½	29½	30
Bethlehem Steel	6400	33⅜	31¾	32	33¾
Beth Steel pf	100	63	63	63	64
Bigelow Sanford	70	27	26	26¾	27½
Blaw Knox	100	11	11	11	11½
Bohn Alum & Br	200	54¾	54	54½	54½
Borden	9900	24⅞	23⅞	24	24¾
Borg Warner	2400	22⅜	21½	21½	22⅛
Boston & Maine	100	10	10	10	10
Briggs Mfg	4800	16¼	16⅛	16⅜	16½
Brooklyn Man T	19200	40¼	38¼	39¾	39
Brooklyn M T pf	300	91½	91½	91½	91½
Brown Shoe	100	53	53	53	
Bucyrus Erie	30	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Budd Mfg	500	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	6
Budd Mfg pf	100	31	31	31	31
Bullard	400	9⅜	9	9	9⅝
Bulova Watch	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
Burroughs Add	300	13¼	12¾	13	13¼
Bush T Bldgs cts	30	11	10¼	10¼	11¼
Butte Cop & Zinc	300	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
Byers	1700	20⅞	20¼	20½	20¾

—C—

Calif Packing	900	30½	30¼	30½	31
Callahin Z & L	100	1	1	1	⅞
Calumet & Hecla	300	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4½
Campbell Wy&C	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9¾
Canada Dry	300	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	22½
Canadian Pacific	4600	16	15¾	16	15⅝
Cannon Mills	100	31½	31½	31½	32
Capital Admin	200	7½	7½	7½	
Case Threshg	2300	48¾	48	48	48¾
Caterpillar Trac	10	69½	69½	69½	
Celanese Corp	3000	28	27¾	27⅝	27⅝
Celanese Co pf	2900	25½	23⅝	24½	25⅜
Central Aguirre	20	15¾	15½	15½	17½
Century Ribbon	100	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26½
Cerro de Pasco	700	11⅛	9⅝	11	
Certain-Teed	12500	34⅜	33½	33⅞	34⅝
Chesapeake Corp	300	6	6	6	6
Ches & Ohio	100	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¾
Chi & Ill pf	3300	45⅝	44⅝	45¼	45⅛
Chi & Gt West	100	4	4	4	
Chi Mil & St P	200	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
Chi Mil & St P pf	300	5	5	5	5½
Chi & N'western	2000	8	7½	8	7⅞
Chi Pneu T pf	2500	9⅜	9	9¼	9⅜
Chi Rock Isl & P	200	21	21	21	21
Chi RI&P 6%	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
Chickasha Cot O	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
Childs Company	300	25	25	25	25
Chrysler	24800	38½	37½	38	38⅝
City Stores	1800	11⅛	11	11⅛	11⅛
Colgate-Palm-P	3200	14	13¾	13¾	13¾
Colg-Palm-P pf	300	88	87½	87½	88
Collins & Aikman	200	17½	17½	17½	17
Colo Fuel & Ir	300	4¾	4½	4½	5
Colo & So 1pf	80	30	29½	30	30
Columbia Gas	9800	12¾	12¾	12¾	13
Columbia G pf B	20	66	66	66	
Columbia Pic vtc	3200	31¼	30½	31	30⅜
Columbian Carb	800	64¾	63½	64¾	64¼
Comm Credit	1000	28	27¼	27¼	28
Comm Inv Tr	900	29	29	29	29
Comm Solvents	6200	22¼	21½	21¾	22
Comwlth & So	3300	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
Comwlth & S 6pf	300	45	44⅝	44⅝	45¼
Congoleum Nairn	500	25½	25	25	25¾
Consol Film Ind	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
Consol Film I pf	200	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
Consol Gas	3800	33½	32½	32¾	33
Consol Gas pf	400	89⅜	88⅝	89	89½
Consol Laundries	600	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
Consol Oil	3100	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	10½
Consol Rys Cu pf	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
Consol Textile	900	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
Container A	500	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
Container B	300	4	3⅞	4	4
Continental Bkg A	100	9½	9¼	9¼	
Cont Baking B	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
Cont Can	1500	74¼	73⅜	74	75
Cont Insurance	500	25	24¾	24¾	25
Cont Oil	3800	19⅞	19¾	19¾	19⅝
Cont Products	800	66	65	66	65¾
Cory	300	5¾	5⅝	6	6
Cream of Wheat	400	32¼	32⅛	32½	32
Crosley Radio	100	12½	12½	12½	12⅝
Crown Cork & S	300	26	25¾	25¾	26⅛
Crown Zellerbach	1100	5¾	5¼	5¼	5⅝
Crucible Steel	200	24	23½	24	24½
Crucible Steel pf	200	62¾	61	61	62¾
Cuba Co	1100	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝
Cuba Ry pf	10	6½	6½	6½	6½
Cuban Am Sug	500	7¼	7	7	7¼
Cuban Am S pf	40	45	45	45	45½
Curtis Publishg	300	22	22	22	22¾
Curtis Pub pf	500	77	76	76	77½
Curtiss-Wright	2800	7	6¾	7	7
Curtiss-Wright A	6900	10¼	9⅝	10⅛	10
Cushman 7%	30	87	84¾	86	84¾

—D—

Deere & Co	200	20	20	20	20
Del & Hudson	1600	50¾	49¼	49½	51
Del Lack & W	2600	21¾	21	21½	22
Detroit Edison	100	76	76	76	76¼
Devoe & Ray A	100	45	45	45	45½
Dome Mines	2200	37¾	37½	37¾	38
Douglas A	4900	20¼	18⅝	19½	19¾
Dresser B	800	10	9¼	10	9
du Pont de Nem	4100	83	81½	82½	82½
Duquesne Lt pf	20	101½	101½	101½	102½

—E—

Eastern Roll Mill	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Eastman Kodak	200	93	92	93	93¼
Eastman Kod pf	100	138	138	138	
Eaton Mfg	1400	17	16½	16½	17
Elkington Schild	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Elec Auto-Lite	3900	21	20½	20¾	21¼
Elec Boat	300	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
Elec & Mus Ind	4600	8¼	8	8	8⅜
Elec Pow & Lt	1200	5½	5½	5¾	5¾
Elec Pw&L 6% pf	100	13	13	13	13¼
Elk Horn Coal pf	100	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
Equitable Off Bldg	600	7⅛	6¾	7	7⅛
Erie RR	200	18	18	18	18½
Erie RR 1pf	100	22	22	22	23¼
Erie RR 2pf	100	16½	16½	16½	
Eureka Vacuum	400	10¼	10	10	10¾
Evans Products	8500	24¼	23¼	23⅝	24½
Exchange Buffet	50	5¾	5½	5½	6¼

—F—

Fairbanks M pf	20	52	52	52	52
Fed Lt & Trac	300	7	7	7	
Fed M & S pf	100	85	85	85	
Firestone T&R	900	18¼	17⅞	18	18½
Firestn T&R pf A	100	81½	81½	81½	81⅞
Follansbee B	700	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	4½
Food Mach	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¾
Foster Wheeler	100	14½	14¼	14½	15½
Foundation	400	11	10¾	11	
Fox Film A	300	14¾	14	14	14
Freeport Texas	800	39	38	39	39½
Fuller pr pf	100	28⅝	25⅞	25⅞	
Fuller 2pf	10	12	12	12	

—G—

Gen Am Trans	800	35¾	35½	35¾	36
Gen Asphalt	300	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝	18½
Gen Cable	1000	4¼	4	4	4½
Gen Cable A	300	7½	7½	7½	8¼
Gen Electric	6200	19½	19¼	19½	19¾
Gen Elec Sp	400	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12½
Gen Foods	2900	32¼	31⅜	32¼	32
Gen Mills	600	56	55	55	55
Gen Mot 5% pf	18200	31½	31½	31⅝	37
Gen Pub Service	300	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
Gen Ry Signal	100	32¾	32¾	32¾	33
Gen Realty	400	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
Gen Refractories	200	15¾	14½	15¾	14¾
Gen Refract ct	400	13⅝	13½	13⅝	14
Gillette Saf Raz	800	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜
Gillette S R pf	100	60¼	60¼	60½	
Gimbel Bros	600	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞
Glidden	1400	24¾	24½	24½	24¾
Gobel (Adolf)	400	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
Gold Dust	1600	19⅜	19	19⅜	19¼
Goodrich	1100	13¾	13½	13½	14
Goodyear	5900	28¾	27½	27¾	27½
Goodyear 1pf	300	74½	74	74½	75
Gotham Silk Hos	200	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7¾
Goth S H pf ww	20	56	56	56	56
Graham Paige	900	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2¾
Granby	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Grand Union	100	6	6	6	6
GrandUn pf	100	9	9	9	9
Grant (WT)	100	34¼	34¼	34½	35
Great Nor pf	100	32¾	32¾	32¾	33
Great West Sug	6400	20⅝	19¾	20½	20⅜
Great W Sug pf	1100	28½	28	28½	28¼
Gulf Mobile & N	20	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11
	100	10	10	10	10

—H—

Hahn Dept Sto	3500	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	5¼
Hall Printing	100	7	7	7	7¼
Harbison Walker	300	19	18½	18½	19⅝
Hayes Body	400	3¾	3¼	3¼	3½
Hazel Atlas	400	33	32½	32½	33
Hercules Powd pf	200	87¼	87	87	88
Hershey Choc	10	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
Hollander	100	62	62	62	
Houdaille Her B	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
Household Fin pf	800	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝
Houston Oil new	100	52	52	52	
Howe Sound	12100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
Hudson & Man	400	50½	48½	48¾	49¾
Hud & Man pf	100	77½	77½	77½	
Hudson Motor	6100	13¼	12⅞	13¼	13⅜
Hupp Motors	900	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3¾

—I—

Ill Central	1600	24½	23⅝	24	24¼
Ill Central LL	20	63	63	63	
Indus Rayon	200	63	63	63	
Ingersoll-Rand	100	72	72	72	72¼
Inland Steel	300	53	53	53	54
Insuranshare Md	300	38	38	38	39⅝
Interboro Rap T	1000	8⅜	8	8	
Intercon Rub	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Interlake Iron	400	6	6	6	6
Int Agr pf	300	24	24	24	24
Int Carriers	300	8½	7⅞	7⅞	8¼
Int Cement	700	24¾	24½	24½	24¾
Int Harvester	1500	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	32
Int Hydroelec	300	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
Int Nickel	3300	26¼	25¾	26⅛	26⅜
Int Paper	8500	26¼	25⅝	26¼	26⅞
Int Pap&Pow A	400	4¼	4	4	
Int Pap&Pow B	400	2¾	2½	2½	2¾
Int Pap&Pow C	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Int Pap&P pf	200	11	11	11	11
Int Rys Cen Am	440	17½	16⅞	17	18⅛
Int Salt	400	26½	26½	26½	
Int Shoe	600	41½	40⅝	41½	41
Int Silver pf	10	71	71	71	
Int Tel & Tel	4100	13¾	13¼	13¾	13¾
Interstate Dept S	700	13¼	12¾	12¾	13¼

—J—

Jewel Tea	200	46	46	46	46
Johns Manville	800	47½	47	47	47⅞

—K—

Kan C P&L B pf	10	109	109	109	
Kan C South pf	300	17½	17½	17½	18
Kaufmann D St	400	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
Kayser (J) & Co	500	16⅝	16½	16½	16⅝
Kelly-Springfield	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
Kelvinator Corp	4800	14¾	14¼	14¼	14¾
Kennecott Cop	8300	19½	18⅞	19⅛	19⅜
Kimberly-Clark	400	6½	6	6¼	
Kinney pf	800	32¾	32½	32½	
Kresge	600	18½	17½	17⅞	17¾
Kresge D S pf	200	57	57	57	
Kress Co	200	30½	30½	30½	
Kroger Groc & B	400	29¾	29¼	29¼	29½

—L—

Laclede Gas StL	10	35	35	35	
Laclede Gas pf	10	43	43	43	43
Lee Rubber	300	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Lehigh Val Coal	200	3½	3½	3½	3¼
Lehigh Val RR	600	15¼	14⅝	15¼	15
Life Savers	200	21	21	21	21⅝
Lehman Corp	300	65	64¾	64¾	
Libbey-Owens-F	200	29¾	29½	29	30
Lima Loco Wks	300	23	23	23	
Link-Belt	400	16¼	16	16½	16½
Loew's Inc	8000	30⅞	30¼	30½	30⅝
Long Bell Lum A	100	1½	1½	1¼	1¼
Loose-Wiles Bisc	400	16	15¾	15¾	15¾
Louisville G&E A	300	17	17	17	17
Louisville & N	400	52½	52	52	53½
Ludlum Steel	300	13¾	13	13¾	14

—M—

Mack Trucks	200	25	25	25	25
Macy (RH) & Co	2900	40

Financial: News and Comment

Russia Is Ready To Trade If U. S. Will Take Goods

Official Says Soviet Has No Thought of Capturing World Markets

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 23—The Soviet Government, with its program of advancing steadily the standard of living for everyone within its domain, is ready to become a customer for goods from the United States, provided it can find a market for its products in this country, according to Mr. L. Tolokonsky, Consul-General of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics here.

In his first public speech since he arrived here several weeks ago, Mr. Tolokonsky, at a luncheon in his honor on board the steamship Manhattan, of the United States Lines, denied categorically that Russia had any ambitions of capturing world markets or of becoming a self-sustaining country that would withdraw itself from the family of nations.

Improvement in Soviet

Asserting that the Soviet Government has gone ahead "more rapidly in fulfilling the task of industrial and agricultural reconstruction than capitalist countries have done in the past," Mr. Tolokonsky continued:

"Some may see in this rapid development a threat that the Soviet Union will soon become a serious contender for world markets. If anyone has such ideas, let him dismiss them. The Soviet Union has no wish either for isolation or competing for world markets.

"There will be no end of our imports as the result of our industrial development so long as we are at liberty to proceed peacefully with the great task we have set ourselves; so long as we remain unhampered in sending to other nations those things of which we have a surplus in return for the things we want from them.

"Do not forget that we will not stop with simply the bare necessities of life. Our concern is to provide an ever higher standard of living for everyone."

Protesting against the continued circulation of reports that visitors to Russia have been allowed to see only what the Soviet Government wanted them to see, Mr. Tolokonsky said he hoped to silence that rumor "forever."

Tourist Activities

"Such restricted sight-seeing was arranged once in the history of our country, when Catherine the Great made a tour of inspection of certain parts of her empire," he continued. "I hope all who are listening will believe me when I say that foreign visitors to the Soviet Union see the real country, and not imaginary 'Potemkin' villages."

Mr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, internationally known arctic explorer, declared that the possibility of cultivating wheat, oats and rye in the arctic was excellent because of the long daylight periods there.

Comparing the regions around the Lena and Yenisee rivers in Siberia with the Amazon area in South America, Mr. Stefansson said their wheat-growing possibilities should be measured not by the number of days in the calendar period, but by the number of sunlight hours.

"The temperatures both along the Amazon and in the arctic circle during the growing period range from 80 to 95 degrees in the shade," he said. "Along the Amazon, these temperatures are maintained for about 12 hours a day; in the arctic they last 24 hours a day."

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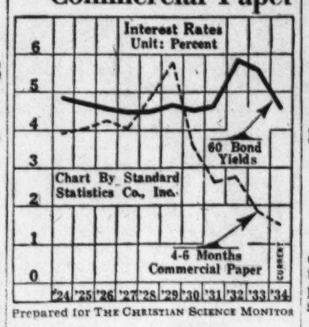
Interest Rates On Commercial Paper



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INTEREST rates for four to six months commercial paper and bond yields are traced above for the last 10 years.

Note that in predepression years the rates were less than 1 per cent apart, whereas the spread has widened enormously since 1929.

Electrical Code Is Commended For Its Practicability

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 23 (AP)—The code for electrical manufacturers was commended for its "workability and fairness" yesterday by John S. Tritle, president of the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association, in an address at the annual conference of the organization.

Reviewing the position of the association as code authority for the electrical manufacturers, Mr. Tritle said that, in spite of criticisms, viewed by the industry as unjust, and minor faults that have been unduly exaggerated, it has a right to be proud of the code's workability and fairness.

Under the code, he said, labor trouble has been practically nonexistent, there has been no major strike or labor disturbance since its adoption and the few minor dissensions have been quickly and satisfactorily settled.

"With full credit to progress under the NRA," he continued, "there is one obstacle which may prevent continuation of the splendid progress already achieved. The industry has gone ahead to a point where it has absorbed the demand created indirectly through increased purchases of consumer goods. It is essentially a durable goods industry and is faced with a problem not encountered by staples and luxury industries selling direct to consumers. That problem is adequate provision to finance manufacture of goods which must anticipate future needs rather than demands of today."

W. J. Donald, of New York, was introduced as the new managing director of the association in the place of A. W. Berresford, who resigned.

Canada's Central Bank to Remain Privately - Owned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 23—A final attempt made by the proponents of a publicly-owned central bank to adopt that type of institution for Canada failed when an amendment changing the proposed Canadian Central Bank from a privately-owned bank was defeated in the Banking and Commerce Committee by 17 votes to 13.

The Farmer-Socialist members have fought strenuously for the change, supported by the left-wing Liberals. Their attack has been on the ground that credit should be nationalized, and that to set up a privately-owned central bank will strengthen the present control exercised by a few powerful individuals over the financial life of Canada.

Premier Bennett, in opposing the amendment, said that he had originally been inclined to introduce a bill with the publicly owned feature, but had decided, after examining the central banks of other countries, and after reviewing his own experience with government institutions in Canada, to make it private.

Whereas, he said, appointments made by private concerns were based chiefly on capacity and merit, there were five other considerations preceding such matters, when government appointments were made under the present system. These were: the appointee's party politics, his race, his religion, his occupation and his geographical residence.

Banker Says Banks Would Welcome Desirable Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 23—Stating that the banks of the country "have complied in all details with the laws and regulations, no matter what their opinions," with the result that "there is a better feeling between the supervisory department and the poor, despised bankers," Mr. Joseph F. Hill, president of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association, addressing the fortieth annual convention here today, gave high tribute to President Roosevelt. "Whether we believe him right or wrong," he said, "no other Executive has had the courage to put into effect such ideals of government. Whether they succeed or not, we cannot withhold this tribute to his character."

Mr. Hill held that public criticisms that banks were not lending money was not borne out by facts.

"With the agricultural situation as it is, the farmer has no inducement to expand," he said. "The merchant prefers selling his present stock instead of purchasing more for an uncertain future. Industrial production has not increased sufficiently to need much additional credit. Yet, with the unusual liquidity now prevailing in banks, I believe most of them would welcome desirable loans. With commercial recovery, however, will come increased demand for loans, for which the banks are better prepared than at any time in the past."

Dairy Industry In Best Position Since Year 1931

Survey Reports Late Pastures, Greater Consumption and Lower Output

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—The dairy industry is in the best position in regard to operations and prices since 1931, says a survey issued by Dun & Bradstreet.

Late pastures, rising feed costs and decreased milk production per cow, accompanied by broadening consumption of milk and its various products, are the major factors producing the improvement, the survey says. Operations are becoming more stabilized, through successive negotiations between producers and distributors, and the better level of prices is permitting more of the large dairy companies to show profits, the survey says.

Sharp price advances are in prospect during the next 30 to 60 days, the survey predicts, as the result of the severe drought in Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, the Dakotas and Wisconsin and the decrease in production in those districts.

Total milk production on April 1 was approximately 2 per cent less than on April 1, 1933, according to official estimates, Dun & Bradstreet says.

Milk production per cow on April 1 was 12.6 pounds, the lowest on record for that date, but there were 3 per cent more cows on the farms than last year, the survey states.

Reports of gains in milk consumption lack uniformity but show a generally higher average, the survey says. Sales of evaporated and condensed milk are reported as steady, with a strong impetus to demand expected to develop around July 1 with the injection of vitamin "D" into condensed milk by some creameries.

Some domestic cheeses are reported to be selling in large volume, while the consumption of ice cream is reported as 40 per cent above a year ago. Butter consumption has shown an almost uninterrupted increase since last fall, the survey states.

Drought Partially Checked by Rain In Some Areas of West

CHICAGO, May 23 (AP) — The drought was checked, partially at least, in some areas of the parched portions of the central west today.

Farmers of parts of northern Illinois and in some sections of Wisconsin hailed with joy downpours that broke a wave of intensive heat, and brought aid to crops.

Nearly a half inch of rain fell last night in the Chicago area, accompanied by winds and thunderstorms that sent the temperature tumbling from 90 to 67.

Rains ranging upward to one inch fell in some sections of Wisconsin yesterday and last night.

Rain was also reported in Detroit, Grand Rapids and Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., as well as St. Joseph, Mo., Toledo, Ohio, and Laporte, Ind., but on the whole the showers were not regarded by crop experts as sufficient.

In Nebraska, one of the hardest hit of the rainless states, there were a few light showers.

Showers were predicted in parts of Illinois, Indiana, lower Michigan, Missouri, and Kansas today, but no general downpour was in sight.

Meanwhile reports continued to come in from many sections of irreparable damage from the long dry spell. H. C. Donovan, a Chicago crop expert, said wheat stands in western Kansas, eastern Colorado and Nebraska were virtually ruined.

Cuba Sets Price Of Gold at $35 Ounce

HAVANA, May 23 (AP)—A gold-buying program for Cuba was begun today with the signing of a decree by the Cabinet setting the price at approximately $35 an ounce.

The gold decree stipulates that the Government is to acquire all gold, charging 1 per cent commission for expenses.

It prohibits the exporting of gold of all forms, whether in bars, coined or as jewelry.

American and Cuban gold coins in circulation at present will not be considered legal tender in the future.

Must Put Firm's Name On All Chilean Export Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Department of Commerce has issued an order compelling exporters of Chilean products, as from June 1, to mark their manufactures and produce with the name of the exporting firm and the place of origin of the goods.

The order denotes victory for the "honest exports" campaign, being an excellent measure, long overdue, which should protect the interests of genuine exporters against the unscrupulous interests who have sent goods abroad in bad condition or adulterated, to the lasting prejudice of Chilean trade.

Chesapeake Road Orders 35,000 Tons of Rails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., May 23—The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company has ordered 35,000 tons of steel rails for delivery before Aug. 31, in pursuance of its schedule for rail replacement at various points along its line. The contracts were awarded as follows: Illinois Steel Company, 15,085 tons; Inland Steel Company, 11,900 tons; Carnegie Steel Company, 4515 tons, and Bethlehem Steel Company, 3500 tons.

World Industrial Production Still Rising in First Quarter

Conference Board Survey Finds Some Countries at Highest Point Since Recovery Began—Outlook Obscured by Government Spending

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 23—World industrial production continued to increase in the first quarter of this year, according to the monthly statement on economic conditions in foreign countries made public by the National Industrial Conference Board.

In Great Britain industrial production was higher than in any year since the World War boom. In Sweden the volume of production was larger than the average production in the good years 1925-1929. Germany and Canada experienced a sharp upturn from February to March which brought industrial activity to the highest point since the recovery occurred.

In Japan the rapid increase in production since the beginning of 1932 was stopped, but the volume remained near an all-time peak. The decline in France that occurred in the last part of 1933 was arrested.

In the other gold standard countries—Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, and Poland—production was stagnant, although the volume of business was well above the low point of the depression.

"Prices of internationally traded commodities moved uncertainly during the first quarter of this year," the report continues. "Cotton, rubber, tin, jute, wool, and coffee moved upward. Copper, lead, hides, silk, and rice declined. Increased consumption in the principal manufacturing countries points to higher prices. Uncertainty concerning the outcome of various measures for restriction of production is a disturbing factor.

"Wholesale prices in most of the countries that have depreciated currencies continued to increase. In some gold-standard countries prices were stable; in some they moved upward; in others prices declined. During the last 14 months Switzerland has had the most stable price level.

"The value of international trade was higher than a year ago in terms of depreciated currencies. In terms of gold world trade declined sharply in the first two months of the year. Buiness recovery is still confined largely to internal markets.

"Money rates on short term were easy in all important capital markets. No important changes were made in discount rates of central banks with the exception of a reduction in the discount rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York from 2 per cent to 1.5 per cent and an increase from 2.5 per cent to 3 per cent in the discount rate of the Bank of France. The trend of long-term interest rates was downward in most capital markets.

"Foreign exchange rates fluctuated narrowly. International gold movements quieted down in April. Large scale absorption of gold by the United States was at least temporarily stopped, while the Bank of France began to gain gold as a result of a better budgetary and political situation.

"The outlook for a continuation of economic recovery is obscured by the fact that in many countries, particularly in the United States, Germany, Japan, and Italy, large governmental expenditures have been an important factor in the business situation. The question is whether private enterprise will have gained sufficient momentum to carry on when large scale public expenditures come to an end."

The World's Business

The Silver Message

LAST December the President announced his first silver plan of buying all the current production in the United States for four years at 64½ cents an ounce. At current prices, that gave the silver miners a bonus of 50 per cent. In discussing the plan with a person who was attached to the American delegation at the World Economic Conference, I asked what he thought. "It is expensive legislation," he said, "but I think it is worth the price, as it will liquidate the silver agitation." Some compromises do not work that way. The December compromise didn't. Rather it stimulated a movement which, in vigor and zeal, is more a crusade than an agitation. President Roosevelt gave every indication that he did not want more silver legislation. He chose several methods of countering the pressure. One was to send Prof. J. H. Rogers, one of his monetary advisers, to China, there to study the silver question. Through his Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., he asked for a breathing spell from new monetary legislation for 12 months. Rogers is still in China, less than three months have elapsed since the request was made for a 12 months' breathing spell, yet the President has seen fit to ask for more silver legislation. I wonder what the aforementioned expert will say about this second compromise.

His answer, I think, would be radically from his December answer. It is indicated not only from the events since December but also from the reactions to yesterday's silver message. The President has not gone far enough to satisfy the crusaders. Like Oliver Twist, they will ask for more, and the silver agitation is likely to be intensified, especially during the coming congressional elections.

* * *

It should not be forgotten that the President already holds the power to put the United States on a bimetal standard. This was given to him a year ago in the Thomas inflation amendment to the Agricultural Act. The power has lain dormant for a year. And nobody feels that the President would willingly implement it. The fact seems to be that in silver legislation the President has always given the appearance of being politically *driven* from compromise to compromise. Yet his caution in yesterday's message is greater than was expected. For days the eastern seaboard press has been talking about a "capitulation." It was implied that the President had "sold out" to the silver bloc. The language employed in the silver message, however, does not portend very much change in the monetary mechanism of the United States. It betokens the utmost caution at the White House in the use of the additional monetary powers requested. The request is made that the policy should be laid down that "ultimately" the metallic reserves of the United States shall be composed of one-fourth silver and three-fourths gold.

* * *

This, as I have stated in previous articles, does not mean a promise of bimetallism. Bimetallism is a system whereby the mint would always be open to the *unlimited* purchase of silver at a *stated* price from whatever quarter it is presented and its coinage, i. e., circulation. No such purpose can be read either in the message or the bill introduced in the Senate which marks its fulfillment. No *fixed* price is mentioned. No *free* purchases are stated. No *unlimited* coinage is provided for. Authority is given to buy silver up to a percentage of the gold reserves. This, moreover, is entirely permissive with the President. Even the heralded nationalization of silver, or the buying out of the silver speculators in the United States, is not mandatory. It will be done "should circumstances require." The caution of the message is a reminder of the comment of a Washington agency recently that the President realizes that "he has been fooled on gold, and does not want to be fooled on silver."

Now what exactly is the object of these silver purchases? The silverites hope that they will put up the commodity price level in the United States. The extent of such inflation in the new Silver Purchase Bill is, of course, problematical. It all depends upon the extent to which the President uses his powers. Potentially the possibilities, however, are enormous. In order to put silver alongside gold in the Treasury at the allowable percentage, the Treasury, it is estimated, would have to buy 1,312,666,000 ounces. This would be purchasable, when one disentangles the facts from the verbiage, at market price. Market price yesterday was 45.50 cents an ounce. The bill authorized purchases in the United States at not more than 50 cents an ounce and at a reasonable (i. e., market) rate abroad. Thus the American taxpayer would have to find $656,333,000 to add all this silver to what the President himself, in another illustration of both his restraint and his caution, calls "our abundant metallic reserves."

* * *

The allowable purchases of 1,312,666,000 ounces are equal to all the silver produced in the world since 1928, or the last five years. There is a floating supply of around 600,000,000 ounces. The remainder has either been used by industry or bought by silver's chief customers, China and India. Naturally there would not be any immediate call for metal from these two countries. Demand by the United States Treasury would be spread over a period of years. There are those who say that the Treasury could not buy so much silver. I do not see why it couldn't. India, where silver is either hoarded or turned into ornaments as a store of wealth, would be the great supplier. Nobody knows how much of the metal is held in various forms in India. But the general supposition is around 4,500,000,000 ounces. When India went off the gold standard with Great Britain, gold appreciated in terms of rupees, and the people of India disgorged their gold hoards to take advantage of this appreciated rupee price. The outflow of gold astonished all the experts. They had said, even as late as in the report of the Gold Delegation of the League of Nations, that India would not part with its hoards of precious metals at any price. But it did so in respect of gold. It would logically do the same in respect of silver, which, under pressure of the new demand from the United States Treasury, would be bound to advance in price.

H. B. E.

(Concluded in tomorrow's issue)

Federal Official Defines NRA As Middle of Road

Not Un-American, Assertion, but Rather National Self-Preservation

"The responsibility and power to carry out the objectives of NRA are placed in the hands of business itself," declared Ralph H. Cahouet, legal adviser of the NRA in Massachusetts, before the Boston Building Congress, 16 Somerset Street, yesterday. "It is distinctly not the regimentation of a dictatorship, and it is also decidedly not a holding to the theory of each man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost. It is quite the middle of the road, and any argument that it is un-American is based either on ignorance or a desire to draw the well-known pepper bag across the trail, and so hamper the hounds of truth. I make this statement without any illusion or claim of NRA infallibility.

"A government which represents the people has, in our highly industrialized day, as much responsibility to require economic law and order as ever it had to protect the life and limb of the people and to preserve their right to vote. There is nothing of Marx nor of Lucifer in the application of the principle of national self-preservation, when it is honestly and justly applied.

"Essentially, each code contains two fundamental divisions, one devoted to labor and hours and other working conditions, and the other to trade practices. Codes are administered principally by business through code authorities, with a minimum of government control. In most industries to date compliance with working conditions has been handled by NRA—trade practices by the industry itself. Our office, for example, has vastly more to do with labor compliance.

"I can never help marveling, inwardly at least, at the contrast between our thinking today and that of, let us say, 13 or 14 months ago. Then we seemed utterly helpless. No one of us knew where we were bound and, worst of all, nothing indicated that a definite plan, good or bad, would ever be offered to us. If NRA had proved to be utterly inadequate, it would, by thoughtful men in the future looking backward, be regarded as a method or a resting place whereby Americans at least regained their sanity and hope.

"I want, however, to go further and indulge in a bit of prophecy. I know that we will find that even though its mechanical structure may be greatly changed, that it contains principles of economic law and order which will become a permanent part of our governmental faith."

Bill to Reorganize Mortgage Concerns Vetoed by Lehman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 22—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman has vetoed the bill sponsored by Senator Duncan T. O'Brien (D.) of New York, to provide machinery for the reorganization of title and mortgage guarantee corporations.

The measure was known as the "secret bill" from the fact that it slipped through the Legislature in its closing days without discussion and on a short roll call. Its opponents declared it would have permitted the sale of mortgage certificates as before, with all the old abuses that resulted in the loss of more than $1,000,000,000 to mortgage certificate purchasers.

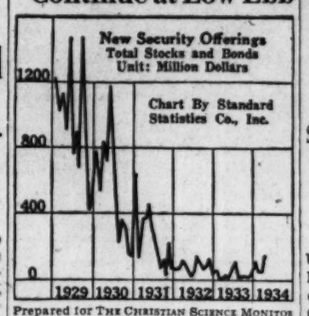
In vetoing the measure, Governor Lehman wrote a strong memorandum declaring the measure was against the public interest.

At the same time, the Governor held it would be against the interest of certificate holders and of prospective investors to permit the resumption of the guaranteed mortgage certificate business under the provisions of the present law.

"If it is determined by the Legislature to be in the public interest that the title and mortgage guarantee companies now in rehabilitation should reorganize and resume their business," he added, "the Legislature should at the same time substantially amend existing provisions of law. The powers of supervision and control by the insurance department should be stringent.

"These amendments must be made before companies are again permitted to launch upon the indiscriminate sale of guaranteed mortgage certificates."

Security Offerings Continue at Low Ebb



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New corporate security offerings continue at the low figures prevailing for the last two years.

Economist Believes Gold-Silver Money Base Unacceptable

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 23—J. L. Amberg, economist of Harriman & Co., made the following comment upon request on the President's silver statement as to the possibility of concerted action by a large group of nations to employ gold and silver as a world monetary base:

"It is difficult to visualize how other nations will be interested in changing their metallic base from either gold or the present managed currency to one comprising perhaps 75 per cent gold and 25 per cent silver. While it is true that this might be of service in expanding the base for issuance of currency, as far as we discover, no such necessity at present arises. Gold countries, to the best of our knowledge, still have ample reserves, with the exception of two or three of the smaller ones, where they are only technically on a gold standard. England and her satellites are working along quite well, as the world recognizes, without anything but the present paper standard.

"The real 'sine qua non' of any monetary issuance in normal times is a free exchange of metal for governmentally-issued currency. In other words, the only reason that gold has been feasible as a standard was because normally nations were both willing and able to purchase all gold offered in exchange for the national money or, in the same token, were willing without question, on demand, to offer gold —whether in coin or bullion—in return for printed currency of the realm.

"Silver, in our estimation, does not meet this requirement: it has not the scarcity value; it can be mined, as we think we can show, in large quantities if the price is sufficiently high; it is really a commodity; and there is and has been enormous fluctuation. We therefore take the liberty of suggesting that even though it be helpful, it is very doubtful that foreign governments will look with favor upon uprooting the gold standard which has obtained for about 60 years, in favor of a bimetallic, symmetalic, or any other combination standard."

Short Position In Government Bonds

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 23—There is today a large "mental" short position in the Government bond market awaiting the final disposition by this Congress of the silver question and other inflationary measures, as evidenced by the large excess reserves held by banks and insurance companies.

This opinion is set forth by Charles E. Quincy & Co., who, in a special letter on the Government bond outlook, states that the Government will probably issue from two and one-half to five billions of new long-term bonds as soon as Congress adjourns and thereby commence the remedying of the now top-heavy short-term debt structure.

"Many institutions," says this concern, "have adhered to a policy of confining their holdings of United States Government maturities to short-term maturities. These institutions may now be faced with the necessity of converting into long-term bonds, due to the probable increasing scarcity of bill, certificate and note issues.

"Four of the 1934 maturities are already selling at a substantial premium above a 'no yield' basis, in the belief that an attractive conversion offer will be made, and even the 1935 maturities yield only a fraction of 1 per cent."

Says Way to Meet Drought Is To Plant Crops That Subsist on It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 23—Fear of drought, that bane of farmers in this part of the country, especially during recent years, should cease to loom as a catastrophe, according to Dr. N. E. Hansen, head of the Horticulture Department at South Dakota State College. Proper application of known methods to the production of drought resisting crops could solve the problem in his opinion.

Dr. Hansen's experiences in central and northern Asia, while hunting for hardy grasses, grains and fruits which subsist on dry weather conditions and radical climatic changes, have furnished some capital examples, says the man on whom some horticulturists have cast the mantle of the late Luther Burbank.

To those who may be discouraged by the threat of continued dry summers after the experiences of scant rainfall during the past three years, Dr. Hansen mentions his travel experiences. "I have spent several years traveling and collecting plants in some of the driest lands of the world," he explains. "In these places great populations of people are maintained happily on less than eight inches of rainfall a year. In fact in the Aral region, east of the Caspian Sea, the normal annual rainfall is less than three inches a year. That country has been drying out for the last 1,000 years, and it formerly supported great hordes of agricultural people."

Speaking of areas in western and central Siberia, Dr. Hansen says he found a fine farming region, though in some parts the temperature varies from 51 below zero in winter to 106 above in summer, with an average rainfall of less than eight inches a year. "The population there has adapted itself to drought conditions," says the professor, and he refers to the crested wheat grass known as proso which is raised extensively.

Dr. Hansen has experimented with the Siberian type of proso and for several years has recommended it for use in South Dakota, as a drought resistant crop. In fact, he introduced it into this country in 1897. It is a bunch grass variety and thrives in the north central states, developing rapidly early in the spring and early in the fall.

Japan Suggests Buying Chile's Total Wool Clip

Snch an Order Would Be at Expense of Nippon's Orders to Australia

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 23 (By U. P.)—Japan is expected to push her trade with Latin America, especially Chile and Argentina, when the Ottawa meat agreements end in June. Through the Chilean charge d'affaires in Tokyo, Nippon has suggested buying the whole of the Chilean wool clip, and it is known that such an order would be at the expense of Japanese orders to Australia.

Inquiries here fail to reveal more than small trial orders, and Japan now buys 630,000 bales annually from Australia, about one-third of that Commonwealth's crop. There has been a large relative increase in Japanese purchases of Chilean wool, however; in 1932 Japan bought 22,116 yen of wool; in 1933, orders amounted to 464.813 yen, an increase of more than 2000 per cent.

Japan is also reported looking over Chilean lumber, with a view of reducing purchases from Russia. Japanese official statistics of her trade with Chile are:

	Imports Yen	Exports Yen
1929	10,414,733	2,719,199
1930	3,100,373	2,471,615
1931	2,942,849	804,785
1932	761,395	286,848
1933	2,962,618	1,475,859

While Japan has increased her trade considerably over 1932 it is still below normal, and Japanese penetration is not felt much yet. Chile is the only South American country to maintain a favorable balance with Japan.

Chile's exports to Japan are largely nitrate and a little wool, and imports are a small quantity of cotton textiles, wool, hides and rice, light bulbs, toothbrushes, rubber boots, toys, celluloid, buttons, straw hats, porcelain and silks.

Of the 1933 exports to Japan, nitrate was first with 2,464,274 yen, and wool next with 464.813 yen. Hides and horn amounted to 33,000 yen. Of the imports textiles totaled 1,223,831 yen, and the balance was split among the other items.

Regarding United States rumors that Japan buys large shipments of nitrate, it is explained that the fall of the yen and the rise of raw silk values aided nitrate sales, helping to liquidate the surplus of 9000 tons of nitrate, since the price in the rival, sulphate of ammonia, was rising.

Japanese shipments have been no larger than usual, but the stock of nitrate in Japan owned by Chilean nitrate combine was reduced to 2000 tons. Although international tension may have induced this, nitrate shipments, although three times those of 1932, are still less than a quarter normal.

Motor Trucks and Trailers enable modern business houses to operate with minimum inventories and lowest haulage expense.

HAULAGE EXPENSE
has much to do with
ANNUAL EARNINGS

THE *pulling power* of a motor truck and the *carrying capacity* of a Fruehauf Trailer can be combined—greatly to your benefit. The Trailer easily triples the payload capacity of the truck—yet saves 30% in operating expense. Your investment in haulage equipment can be cut almost in half! You get attractive design, greater maneuverability, utmost utility and low-level costs.

This FRUEHAUF SEMI-TRAILER

"Hitched up" to a 1½-Ton TRACTOR-TRUCK

Hauls a load of 6 TONS

Experienced Fruehauf engineers will analyze your problems and submit helpful, definite recommendations upon request. We find *it pays to serve*—may we serve you?

Ask for Booklet

EXECUTIVE THINKING

"Executive Thinking" a pocket size booklet that tells the Trailer story briefly and clearly. A valuable reference book for every alert executive. Yours for the asking.

Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Trailers
FRUEHAUF TRAILER CO.
10946 Harper Ave. Detroit, Michigan
Sales and Service in All Principal Cities
"Engineered Transportation"
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-333m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	N. E. Agriculture	Education news	Baseball game,	Dance program
5:15	Monitor Views News	NBC dance music	Braves-Pittsburgh	Skippy sketch
5:30	The Singing Lady	Frank Merriwell	"Jack Armstrong"	School Com. talk
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Arm Chair Quartet	Bob White	CBS vocal trio
6:00	Sandy Macfarlane	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news	"Buck Rogers";
6:15	Baseball résumé	sketches; music	Reports; music	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; features	Reports; music	Merry-Go-Round,	CBS dance music
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Studio chorus	vocal program	Negro quartet
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Hollywood stars	Vera Van; orch.	Reports; news
7:15	"Dick Tracy" sketch;	Gene and Glenn;	Just Plain Bill	Organ; soloist
7:20	Irene Rich; sketch	After Dinner Revue	Music on the Air	Jack Fisher's Or-
7:45	"Taxi"; Max Baer	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	chestra; soloist
8:00	Crime Clues: serial	BaronMunchausen;	Columbians Orch.	"Charles Dennee's
8:15	mystery story	Steeden Orch.	Easy Aces sketch;	Half Hour"; music
8:30	Maple City Four	Unemployed Musi-	Everett Marshall;	Soloist; orchestra
8:45	Babe Ruth; sketch	cians' Contest	soloists; orch.	N. E. Council talk
9:00	Ray Knight and his	Hour of Smiles;	Nino Martini,	Local dance music;
9:15	Cuckoos; sketch; or-	Fred Allen; solo-	tenor; orchestra	Organ; soloist
9:30	Kipling story with	ists; players and	Lombardo Orch.;	Local dance music
9:45	Leslie Howard	orchestra	Burns and Allen	Reports; news
10:00	Lopez Or.; Ed Sulli-	Barnyard Music	Meyer Davis Le	Columbia Dramatic
10:15	van; soloists	and male quartet	Paradis Band	Guild sketch
10:30	Studio program to	"Other Americas,"	Local dance music.	Albert Spalding;
10:45	be announced	E. L. Tomlinson	Reports; music	soloists; orch
11:00	Reports; organ	Forecasts; reports.	Yankee News Serv-	Nick Lucas; orch.
11:15	Studio program to	News; dance music	ice; Jack Little &	Sign off
11:30	be announced	Reggie Childs and	his orchestra	
11:45	News; dance music	his orchestra	CBS dance music	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Chares Benter, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; orchestra.
2:00 WNAC, "What Is Ahead for Democracy," Arthur T. Lyman of Westwood.
2:00 WAAB, Classical Album, 45-minute program of recordings.
3:15 WNAC, Braves-Pittsburgh, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; guest speakers; orchestra.
3:30 WAAB, National Student Federation speaker.
4:19 WBZ, Empire Day speaker from London, England.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee's Orchestra; Eddie Peabody, banjoist; Tom Howard; Victor Moore; "Sire de Maletroit's Door," sketch.
8:30 WNAC, "The Adventure of the Blind Man's Dog," dramatization.
8:45 WBZ, Robert Simmons, tenor; Jerry Sears and his orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Death Valley Days, dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WNAC, Presenting Mark Warnow: soloists and orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "Inside Looking Out"; prison drama.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Music Hall; Reading Masonic Choir; Mystery Singer; Deems Taylor.
10:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd; Connie Boswell.
10:30 WBZ, Echoes of the Palisades: Archer Gibson, organist; Merle Alcock, contralto; instrumental trio.
10:45 WAAB, Fray and Braggiotti, French and Italian piano team.
11:35 WBZ, "Knights of the Wheel," dramatization of Indianapolis motor race.
11:35 WEEI, "Ghost Stories," dramatization by Elliott O'Donnell.

'Ad' Agents Form Atlantic Council

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—A new regional council to be known as the Atlantic Council and election of new officers for the four councils for 1934-35 were announced today by Mr. John Benson, president of the American Association of Advertising agencies which opened its seventeenth annual convention at the Mayflower Hotel.

The new Atlantic Council includes the old Philadelphia and Baltimore Council and the eastern half of the former Southern Council. The latter council is abolished. New officers of the New England council are: Chairman, Maurice M. Osborne; vice-chairman, J. L. R. Lavin; secretary-treasurer, Herbert T. Hand, all of Boston.

Museum Gets Cobbler's Shop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONINGTON, Eng.—An Elizabethan cobbler's shop which has been used by shoemakers of the same family for nearly 300 years has been removed from here to Bethnal Green Museum, London, and reërected there. The family, having discontinued the business, gave the curator the whole contents of the workshop.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Fair with near normal temperature tonight and Thursday; gentle to moderate northwesterly winds.

All the New England States: Generally fair and continued cool tonight and Thursday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate westerly winds over north portion, and moderate to fresh northwest winds over south portion, and generally fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	56	87	New Orleans	74	84
Bermuda	72	82	New York	54	86
Chicago	54	54	Norfolk	68	84
Denver	54	76	Philadelphia	60	86
Helena	44	68	St. Louis	60	82
Jacksonville	74	86	St. Paul	58	68
Kansas City	56	74	San Francisco	56	64
Los Angeles	62	74	Washington	60	88
Miami	78	88			

A—9 a. m. eastern standard time May 23.
B—Maximum May 22.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, May 23—7:47 p. m. Thursday, May 24—8:11 a. m.
Height of tides 8.8 feet, 8.4 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:36 p. m.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

FURNISHED

Small Homelike Apartments

Adjacent to The Mother Church
Moderate Rentals

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST

24A Clearway St., Boston KEN. 0482

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

CHICAGO—Furnished apartment, 5 rooms, sleeping porch, garage; 1 to 3 months; $75 month, including gas and light. EAHLIN, 8123 South Michigan Ave. Triangle 7776.

CHICAGO—2½ rooms, beautifully furnished; private beach; October lease; excellent transportation. 1206 Jarvis. Apartment 3-M. MRS. McCUNE. ROG. 1798 or see Janitor.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

Real Opportunity

for an intelligent, ambitious woman over 27 years, eager to be self-supporting and interested in educational service for children; kindergarten training decided advantage; excellent financial arrangement with salary, commission, bonus. Write Director of Personnel Department, 360 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

PERSONAL SERVICE

SEATTLE—A mature woman, traveled much in Europe, Alaska, the Orient, good housekeeper, cook, open for position as companion, attendant, or responsibility of home; references. SARAH M. GAMMON, 1512 45th Ave. S. W.

REAL ESTATE

CREST REALTY COMPANY
"Beautiful Homes"
Specializing in properties of real value and beauty. Small homes to estates.
Listings appreciated.
111 WILSHIRE BLVD. CR. 13013
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA

Low rambling Spanish, 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, lovely patio; new home loan $9450. Price $12,000. Terms.

One of the finest corner Spanish homes north of Santa Monica Blvd. 10 large rooms, beautifully furnished, $65,000. Lovely English $50,000. Terms. Also one unfurnished $17,500.

New Colonial 8-unit apartment. A beautiful building 100% full. Income $275. Consider clear well located Beverly Hills lot as part payment.

North of Sunset Blvd. Two-story Spanish, 3 master bedrooms, 3 baths, 2 maids' rooms and b ths, library, patio, beautiful grounds. A delightful home. Long-term 6% loan. Cost $55,000. Built by owner. Only $35,000. Terms. Might consider trade.

Two-story Monterey, 4 bedrooms, 3 baths. Lovely view; $9750. Terms. Open 1-5.
436 S. Camden Dr.

HIGH-CLASS RENTALS $50 TO $1000

General Classified

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

EARN BIG COMMISSION TAKING ORDERS for beautiful silk lingerie; you collect own pay daily; sell direct to wearer; we deliver. Please write FRENCH FASHION MFG. CO., 324 South Market Street, Chicago.

WOMEN—Easy spare-time money for you! show friends, neighbors unsurpassed quality dress fabrics, women's and children's dresses lingerie, corsets hosiery; liberal commissions; experience, no investment needed; 15-day consignment plan; we loan you the sample outfit and teach you the work; build up a permanent and profitable business for yourself. Write for territory. MUTUAL FABRIC CO., Dept 1006 Binghamton N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, 8 Cumberland St.—Particularly nice rooms overlooking the Christian Science church and park; elevator. HOWES.

CHICAGO—FAIR GUESTS—Rooms and furnished apartments; light, clean, homelike; 18 minutes to FAIR on I. C. train; ample parking; $1 day per person; rates to family groups; write for free map and reservations now. ALT APARTMENTS, 11260 Vernon Ave.

CHICAGO—Lakewood furnished apartments, 1-2-3 rooms, 4361-63 Greenwood, Atlantic 0903; 5 blocks 1st and 5th; restricted neighborhood; 7 blocks south entrance FAIR; best transportation; $1.00 a day per person; write for reservations; 2000 guests in 1933.

CHICAGO—Comfortable, airy rooms in residence; 30 minutes FAIR grounds; near park and 2nd church; $1 night; weekly rates. C. L. SCHAFFNER, 610 Fullerton Pkwy. LIN. 3814.

CHICAGO—FAIR VISITORS, groups, $1.00 day each; kitchen privileges extra; across the Drive from Lake; 10 minutes to FAIR; convenient parking. HUNT, 110 E. Oak. SUP. 0608.

CHICAGO—Fair guests welcome; lovely large room, twin beds, private bath; 10 minutes to FAIR; near church. MRS. WM. SIMPSON. 1413 East 50th St. Tel. ATLantic 4824.

CHICAGO, 4815 Drexel Blvd.—Open June 9; delightful home for World's Fair guests; rooms with or without private bath; buses to Fair grass door. MRS. N. POTTER.

CHICAGO—Lovely home, take World's Fair guests; single or double rooms; $1 person; 35 minutes to Fair. Write MRS. IDAH WAYNE, 945 Crescent Pl. LAKeview 9673.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

DIRECT factory representative for wonderful MARY ROSE dresses and uniforms; experience unnecessary; generous commission with order bonus to hustlers. 243 Woodford Bldg., Cincinnati.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

INSURANCE MANAGER—Home office, general and local agency experience; thorough legal training, seeks a connection where ability in business acquisition, underwriting and loss adjustments is required; casualty and fire lines; excellent references. Address R-4, 311 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles.

TEACHER-PLAYWRIGHT desires position as secretary or guide; travelled 12 foreign countries; highest references. Box B-13, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Suite 2000, Chicago.

SUMMER BOARD

BELLMAN MANOR
A Retreat for Study and Rest
PISTAKEE LAKE, at Fox Lake, Ill.
is a delightful vacation spot, one hour from Chicago; restful, beautiful, with well-furnished rooms; good food; quiet nooks for study or reading; lake at foot of steps; swimming; boating; golf course near. Write for particulars to Mgr., and Mrs. J. J. Simms, Tel. Fox Lake 146-J; or to Harriet R. Bellman, Owner, c/o Music Playing Cards Co., 315 West 97 St., or Tel. Riv. 9-6321, New York.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

You Will Find Convenience and Economy at the

Hotel Gralyn

20 CHARLESGATE WEST
BOSTON

A delightful 7-minute walk through the Fenway to the Christian Science church.

Single and Double Rooms with kitchenette privileges, also small and large apartments available now.

TEL. KENMORE 3000
ROBERT K. JOHNSON, Manager

Back Bay
ON THE FENWAY

1-2 ROOMS, bath, kitchenette, in carefully restricted, modern elevator buildings, conveniently located near stores and transportation; free gas and refrigeration; $30 to $60 month; parking facilities, inspection invited; adults only. Ralph P. Evans Management, offices at 1191 Boylston St. and 131 Park Drive; COM 5500.

BOSTON—Fenway and environs; one and two room modern apartments with combination kitchenette-dinette from $25-$60; some furnished; shown from office. WILLIAM E. COOPER, 236 Huntington Ave., open 9-7; auto service. Kenmore 1839.

BOSTON, MASS., Roslindale—7-room lower apt., 2 family with oil heat and garage; excellent location. 30 Congress St. Tel. PARK 1198-R.

BROOKLINE, MASS., $25 TO $50
Suites of 1 to 7 rooms, some furnished. Call at 47 Englewood Ave. or phone ASPinwall 6733 by 10 a. m., from 1 to 2 or after 6 p. m.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—7 rooms, modern improvements, screened piazza overlooking river; garage; 2 minutes to cars. 11 Claflin Path. ASP. 2303.

68 FENWAY
Overlooking park; quiet, refined atmosphere; 2, 3 and 6-room apartments; a furnished 3-room suite available for subletting from June 1st to Oct. 1st. Apply to Janitor or to L. D. PAINE, 108 Massachusetts Ave., Boston. KEN. 1910.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS., $60—7 rooms, upper 2-family, modern equipment, oil burner; near school, churches, station. 40 Walker St. WEST Newton 1392-W (evenings).

N. Y. C., 404 East 59th, Apt. 10-C—Very attractive, unusual, cool, beautifully furnished apt., drop living room, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, dinette, kitchen, piano, wood-burning fireplace; summer or longer. Plaza 3-6264 or Supt. Low rent.

NEW YORK CITY, 166 E. 73rd St.—Sublet furnished studio, kitchenette: June 1st to Oct. 1st; $35 monthly. MME. BELANISE.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

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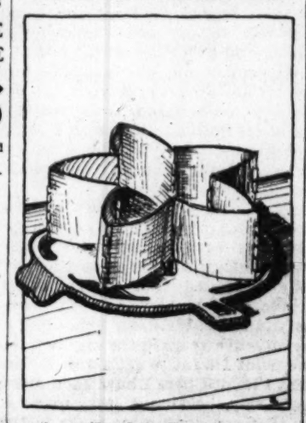
Sculptor: "You see it was started as an equestrian statue, and then the committee found they could not afford the horse."—*Unidentified.*

With the Inventors



Cookie Cutter

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

YOU will no longer need a whole array of cookie cutters to turn out little tea cakes in various fancy shapes, since A. H. Carlson of Attleboro, Mass., has received U. S. Patent No. 1957319 for this new kitchen gadget. Just now it is posing as a star-shaped cutter; but the upright pieces are ready to slide along the slots in the base and transform it into another pattern altogether. It has all the appeal of a new toy. Can you wait to try it?

Daily Anecdote

The Main Thing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS said that when Leonardo da Vinci painted his famous picture of the Last Supper he added a decorative touch to the tablecloth by putting a beautiful border around it.

When he showed the picture to a friend, the latter commented upon the wonderful workmanship of the border. In a flash Leonardo da Vinci saw his mistake. The border on the tablecloth attracted the attention from the main thing in the picture.

"Ah," he said miserably, "I have painted the Christ and you see the border of the tablecloth!" And with a few deft strokes of his brush he obliterated the border with which he had taken such pains.

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Gabriel

THE bearer of the name Gabriel, which means literally "Man of God," is described in Luke 1:19 as an "angel," but is commonly referred to, both by Jewish and Christian writers, as an "archangel."

Gabriel is first mentioned by name in the book of Daniel, where he is said to have explained the vision which had been seen by the prophet (Dan. 8:15-17; 9:21-23), and announced that he had come to give him "skill and understanding" (9:22).

We are informed in the New Testament that Gabriel stands "in the presence of God" (Luke 1:19), and that to him was assigned the kindly task of informing Zacharias of the approaching birth of his son, John the Baptist (Luke 1:13-19); while it was he who announced to Mary the Virgin the glad tidings that she should "bring forth a son" and "call his name JESUS" (Luke 1:26, 31).

It has been said that "in Scripture, Gabriel is the angel of mercy" (Plummer: "Luke," p. 16).

Brevities

New York Herald Tribune: We don't care about the tax on cosmetologists, but we don't like this new jargon. Cosmetologist! What has become of the old-fashioned beautician? And where have the facial ameliorationists gone?

Los Angeles Times: It isn't surprising that the House restaurant in Washington is losing money. Any old time a Congressman would rather talk than eat.

The Dog's Question

I don't quite understand how you could go,
Leaving behind your friend who loves you so,
Without a warning—was it kindly meant?
I could not lick your hand before you went,
Nor feel you pat my head, nor hear "good night";
Master, I'll not complain—you're always right,
But had you told me I must stay behind
With friendly strangers meaning to be kind,
I might have felt less sad, perhaps—and yet . . .
Well, I must be "good dog," I must not fret;
Try to remember all the things you've taught.
I will be brave, but, oh, the horrid thought
That always comes—"Wherever you may be,
Can you be happy, Master, without me?"

—*From "That Dog of Mine," by Joe Walker.*

G. B. S. Gets Told

Once George Bernard Shaw got his desserts — and from a clever woman. Lady Randolph Churchill sent him an invitation to luncheon. On the back of a post card Shaw wrote: "Certainly not, I will not come. What have I done to provoke such an attack upon my well-known habits?"

The lady sent Shaw a telegram in which she said she knew nothing about his well-known habits, but that she hoped "they are not quite as bad as your manners."—*Unidentified.*

Epithet

"Boy, call me a taxi."
"All right; you're a taxi."—*The Battalion.*

Worth Knowing

STATISTICS SHOW THAT EVERY OTHER PERSON IN THE UNITED STATES IS A CHURCH MEMBER!

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Word a Day

Unilateral

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Example: "This is a *unilateral* view of the social contract, and omits the element of reciprocity" (Morley: "Rousseau").

Test: Underline here the synonym of the word italicized above:

one-sided	general
unfair	specific
selfish	defenseless

Pronunciation: *U-nih-lat'-er-al* (*u* long, *i* and first *a* short, *e* as in maker, second *a* clipped; secondary stress on first syllable).

Derivation: Our word comes from a combination of the Latin *unus*, "one," and *lateralis*, "belonging to the side" (*latus*, "side"). It means literally, then, "belonging to one side"; but we use it in the sense of "one-sided," or "being on, or affecting, one side." While the word has specific uses in the fields of botany, law, and phonetics, the principal use is in connection with agreements, pacts, etc., in which one side is benefited or given prominence.

Unilateral treaties seldom outlast their signatories.

Notes and Queries

Demonstrate, demonstrator, demonstration (Mrs. B. W. G.)—The first is stressed preferably on the first syllable; the second has principal stress on the first syllable, secondary emphasis on the third; the third has principal stress on the third syllable, secondary on the first.

It is often argued that in accordance with the genius of the language, "demonstrate" should agree in stress and vowel sounds with "remonstrate." Language grows, however; and in America, at least, a person would make his pronunciation conspicuous by stressing the second syllable. This would not be altogether true in England.

Rasputin (I. N.)—The real name of the Russian court favorite who posed as a monk was Novy. The assumed name is pronounced *rahs-poo'-tene* (*a* as in *ask*, *oo* as in *foot*, *e* as in *create*).

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

WHO is the happiest of men? He who values the merits of others,
And in their pleasure takes joy, even as though 'twere his own.

—GOETHE

Monitor Camera Club Album

STATUE OF CHOPIN, PARIS

The Daily Features Page Thus Makes Its Bow to the "Moments Musical" Series Beginning Today on the Home Forum Page—the First Article Dealing With Chopin. Credit for the Picture Goes to Erna L. Roth, Milwaukee.

COMRADES IN CHINA

Monkeys Seem to Rate Fancier Headgear Than Their Masters in the Orient. The Interesting Picture Was Sent In by David Meikle, Healdsburg, Calif.

BABY LION

Only Six Weeks Old, Says Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif., Who Sends in the Snapshot of the Unusual Pet.

Mr. Scroggins

It Appears That Levi Is Smaller

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

A MORE interesting line of persons had never sat along the edge of the Boston Public Garden lake than was lined up on this particular bright morning. At the extreme left was Neck, a swan. Next to Neck was Crop, another swan. There also were Bert, well-known toad and the second assistant gardener for the Scrogginses; John Boom, one of the oldest frogs in Boston; Fib, chieftain of Boston Common sparrows; Florrie, pompous but respected pigeon; several members of the Squiffletree family of squirrels including Mr. Squiff, distinguished for never remembering where he hid last year's nuts; Araminta, the first robin; and, as you might say, others. Prominent among the "others" was Roger P. Scroggins (P. for Pilgrim).

The reason for this assembly was a small object floating on the water near the shore. The object moved. It was ineed more than an object. It was Levi, the orphan turtle. Scroggins had asked for the meeting, to try to decide whether Levi was bigger or smaller than last year. Scroggins claimed he was, or is, smaller. Neck and Crop disagreed. Hence, the bringing together of representatives of both the Common and the Public Garden.

Sroggins raised his cane before the multitude.

"All those who believe Levi is smaller, please say so." There were deafening shouts and cries of "So!"

Staff Artist
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Voting on Levi's Size

Scroggins listened with smiles wreathing his pleasant old face.

"Now all those who say Levi is larger, please say so." The cries and calls redoubled. A slight hesitation crept into the Scroggins hand and cane and voice. After a trifle of hesitation, however, the cane was raised even higher and the voice higher still and Scroggins said.

"Now, let's hear again all those who believe Levi is smaller." And this time there was a confusion and a tumult of crying, calling, gruntling and other noises such as the Public Garden probably never has heard. It is doubtful if the Common itself ever has recorded a heartier burst of noise.

Scroggins waved for silence.

"I thought so," he said. "There seems no doubt but that Levi is smaller, just as I said in the beginning."

More cries and other noises arose and only ended when someone discovered that Levi had become so small that he had disappeared. No one was alarmed. Everyone knew he just had sunk beneath the water, which is his favorite trick.

Coöperation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ringwood, England

MR. F—— and his brother own a high-class grocery store here. One evening, returning to do a little booking, Mr. F. was informed by his brother that the wife of a man owning a similar but smaller shop further down the street was ill, that the owner himself was not able to be at the store, and that the only other worker in the shop, a young man, was also away.

Without hesitation Mr. F. replied, "Well, what are we going to do about it? We had better send one of our men to take care of the shop."

And so they did; and the assistant stayed there until the owner was again able to take charge.

Just Between Us

A PHILOSOPHER who hides his identity as "Sagebrush Poet" postcards from Hondo, Calif., "Not what we have and are, but what we feel, is making all our earthly woe and weal." We are reminded of an early statement by one who now assists in the direction of this paper's affairs: "It is not what comes to you that makes or mars your day, but how you take it."

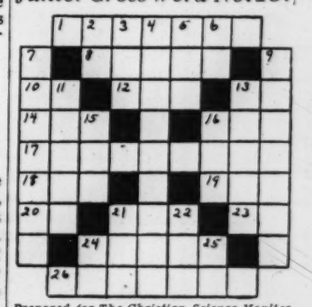
The inventor of a novel device recently given prominence in our "With the Inventors" brightens our day with this note: "This good-will contribution has brought many letters of inquiry from all parts of the United States and Canada, including prominent manufacturers, sales distributors and business men, and it looks at this time that much good may result. In this event, you may rest assured that your publication will receive a good share of this writer's royalties under the franchise patents, for advertising." And we had thought that only youngsters read this page!

A friend tells us of asking a newsboy something about the source of the quotation which adorns the top of the Editorial Page. The lad looked at the first few words, pondered a moment, and said innocently: "I think that's what Peter said to the servant of the high priest." Hm-m!

The first 300 survey ballots ("What Do You Read?" published May 9) tabulated show the Sundial with 286 regular and occasional readers, the Quotation with 279, Lighter Vein 277, Anecdote 267, Snubs 264. Some aren't doing so well. Many thanks for the needed frankness.

—*Feature Editor*

Junior Cross-Word No. 187



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Want of success.
8—Lock of hair.
10—Township (abbr.).
12—Cutting tool.
13—Height (abbr.).
14—Epoch.
16—A spelling match is often called a spelling ——.
17—Piece of land jutting out into the water.
18—Suffix denoting "foot."
19—Middle Atlantic state (abbr.).
20—Half an em.
21—North American Indian.
23—Symbol for niton.
24—Prostrate.
26—Follis deportment.

Down

2—Near.
3—Man's name.
4—City in central Kentucky.
5—To behave toward.
6—Rupees (abbr.).
7—Vast plains of Russia and Siberia.
9—Secret procedure or action.
11—To trim or dress with the beak, as a bird's feathers.
13— —— of Troy was the wife of Menelaus, according to Greek legend.
15—Conjunction.
16—Sprout.
21—Vase.
22—Compass point (abbr.)
24—Parent.
25—Comparative ending.

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

"STATUE of Chopin." The intense black background lacks detail, thereby providing too great contrast between it and the subject material. The figure of Chopin and that of the one at the base are excellently rendered, but detail above the piano is lacking. This is unfortunate because it reproduces almost as a blank and draws the eye from the rest of the picture. Subjects such as this are difficult to photograph. They call for some control of the strong light, not possible to the amateur photographer.

"Comrades in China." Less spotty light and elimination of the black streaks in the background would strengthen this picture. The print is sepia and loses in the reproduction. A black and white glossy print would have been preferable for newspaper printing.

"Baby Lion." This is an excellent photograph of a baby lion. The point of interest is wholly confined to the face without a single feature either in the subject material itself or the background to detract from it. With the one exception that the eyes appear as two black spots this picture has much to commend it. The texture of the fur is excellent in the original print but is somewhat lost in the reproduction.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Waddles Visits the World's Fair*

By THE HAGERS

CHICAGO'S GREAT NEW FAIR ONCE MORE HAS OPENED TO THE WORLD ITS DOOR.
I HAVE WITH ME A LITTLE LIST OF PLACES THAT SHOULD NOT BE MISSED.
AND WHEN WE'VE LOOKED, AND WALKED, AND PLAYED, WE'RE GLAD PROVISION HAS BEEN MADE
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
FOR THOSE WHO WISH TO READ AND REST— A PLACE THAT WELCOMES EVERY GUEST.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Doing Something for Silver

IF CONGRESS gives President Roosevelt the powers he now asks in connection with silver, the white metal will still remain a commodity. All that will happen is that more silver may be bought to put alongside gold as part of the metallic reserves of the United States. This does not elevate the status of silver as standard money. If that were the intent, the President would have asked authority to buy *all the silver offered at a fixed price*. That would have put the United States on a double, or bimetal, standard, with gold, the only commodity so far purchasable in unlimited quantities at a fixed price, definitely linked to silver.

The President has been informed, apparently, that bimetallism is as impossible a system for one nation as it was in Cleveland's time. Mr. John Janney, who is adviser to several of the congressional silver blocs in Washington, recently summarized the great objection to independent bimetallism. He did so by citing past experience with it:

> Bimetallism at the ratio of 16 to 1 meant that this Government, even if silver was worth $1.37 an ounce, could pay only $1.29 an ounce for it. The result was that as fast as we coined silver into dollars, the dollars were melted down, and the silver shipped out of the country in order to get that profit. Now a fixed ratio between gold and silver does not work, because when gold is above silver at that ratio, you lose the gold; and if silver is above gold at that ratio, you lose the silver.

This effect could be obviated by tying the entire world together on a double standard. If silver had a universal fixed price, then there would be no point in sending it out of a country in search of a better price. President Roosevelt holds out the hope that eventually world bimetallism may be achieved, but till it is, he will have none of it.

To hope that the world will see the merits of bimetallism is to hope for the moon. For a hundred years the nations have been moving away from hard money, not adding to it. Nowadays we handle paper money without bothering overmuch about its *intrinsic* value—or even about the amount of metal held as a reserve to back the paper.

Until eighteen months ago the great virtue of a reserve was its availability. Suppose people began to doubt their paper money. They simply went to a bank and obtained the underlying gold for it. But the metal reserved as backing was sufficient to satisfy only a tithe of the claimants. This was evident when the run on gold got under way in February of last year. The United States went off the gold standard, meaning that the promise to convert paper money into gold was indefinitely waived.

By the Gold Reserve Act of January 31 the total stock of monetary gold was increased from $4,033,000,000 to $7,038,000,000. This was done by the simple process of raising the fixed price from $20.67 an ounce to $35. The United States also offered to buy gold at $35 an ounce. Millions of dollars' worth poured in from other nations. Now the United States holds as much as $7,755,000,000.

New silver legislation would add to this hoard. This, curiously enough, is what silver purchases would mean. For the silver will be carried only at its market price in gold. It is destined, therefore, to eke out the gold supply. Surely, in the light of the enormous jump in the gold supply this year, coupled with the fact that no American can lay hands on it, nobody will be rash enough to say that there is a "deficiency" to be eked out. Even the President himself refers to the "abundant" metallic reserves back of the country's paper currency. Why, then, eke out an abundance? This question is apparently in the presidential mind when he describes the objective which he requires to be enshrined in legislation as "ultimate."

Monaco Loses

THE decision delivered by Chief Justice Hughes against the Principality of Monaco in its attempt to bring action in the United States Supreme Court against the State of Mississippi for judgment on a century-old debt does not relieve Mississippi from responsibility.

The case no doubt has come as an education to the present-day generation of Mississippians. Many of them no doubt have been brought up to believe that the debt was a "carpetbag" obligation. It was nothing of the sort. The defaulted bonds were issued twenty years before the war between the states began. They were sold to European investors for strictly constructive purposes. Repudiation was actually suggested by the northern general who was sent to Mississippi as reconstruction governor. He was seeking to ingratiate himself into the good graces of his new constituency. The case is therefore a "carpetbag" repudiation, not a "carpetbag" debt.

It is difficult to get very much exercised about a repudiated debt which has been outstanding for more than a century. The world is too cluttered up with the obligations of the last generation and with the problems connected with them to spare much sympathy for the lot of creditors who received the bonds by way of inheritance. But the $7,000,000 debt of Mississippi is in a very special category. The Mississippians actually went to the extreme, in repudiating the obligation, of writing that repudiation into their Constitution. In other words, they not only wouldn't pay, but they made it illegal for any succeeding generation to pay.

Any satisfaction that may be felt in Jackson over the verdict in Washington will be mitigated by the reminder of this noxious clause in their organic law and the history back of it.

The Way to Make Socialists

AMERICANS who like Socialism least as a method of government should be most concerned about the tear gas method of combating Socialism. One of the best ways of fostering Socialism is to handle its spokesmen as Norman Thomas was handled in Taylorville, Ill., on Monday. The gassing of citizens peaceably assembled to hear a candidate for Congress speak and the jailing of a former candidate for President are hardly the most effective methods for preserving individualism.

It is true that Mr. Thomas and the Rev. Douglas Anderson, a Methodist minister who is running for Congress on the Socialist ticket, were attempting to hold a public meeting on the Christian County Court House lawn without permission from city and county officials. It is true also that the local officials assert no open-air meetings are permitted for fear of trouble between rival mining organizations. But the tear-gas manners of the city and county officials speak louder than any words. They show a lack of appreciation for the rights of free speech which Americans decry in Moscow, Rome and Berlin.

In denying the Socialists permission to speak in the City Auditorium (which seats 5000) the Mayor of Taylorville told the man whom 67,258 citizens of Illinois voted to make President of the United States in 1932: "There aren't 5000 persons in the State who would listen to you." The gassing of 400 citizens and the holding of Mr. Thomas incommunicado in jail until he promised not to speak again in the county were other examples of the wrong method of safeguarding constitutional government.

It would be too easy to dismiss this incident as merely the blundering of officials in one town. Their acts reflect an attitude which is all too common in American political thinking. It is the old, old belief that force is a really adequate substitute for reason. It is the same attitude which preserves the use of force instead of reason in settling differences between nations. But the methods which express this attitude have long been barred in settling political differences between citizens of the United States. It is time that Americans sought to eradicate the attitude itself and to develop such a widespread and genuine understanding of liberty that attacks on free speech like that at Taylorville will be impossible.

In the Public Interest

RESPONSIBLE citizens in the United States, and particularly parents, will welcome the recent news that President Roosevelt has signed six bills giving officials of the Federal Government power to intervene in kidnaping cases, in certain bank robbery and other crime cases. The efficiency of federal operatives in the solution of crime, plus the fact that they are unhampered by local and political situations, is a threat to criminals and a promise to the public that something may be done to end the corruption and violence which have so disturbed right-thinking persons everywhere.

Previously, federal operatives have been permitted to take part only in cases involving transgressions of federal laws. So it was that the "racketeers" of Chicago, in league with corrupt local officials, pursued their career almost unhindered for years—much to the discomfort of many Chicagoans—until it occurred to someone that they might be attacked under the federal income tax laws. Similarly, many a criminal ring has been broken up because the United States mails were used in some way as part of the activities. But, despite the quick results obtained by federal operatives in combating crime, the theory of states' rights was invoked by good Jeffersonians to block what might have been interpreted as an encroachment by the Federal Government on local police power.

The local forces of law and order often were weak indeed, with results so deplorable as to bring a wide demand for some extension of federal power. Even so, of twelve measures introduced to halt crime, four were dropped owing to objections raised in committee by advocates of states' rights who hesitated to grant increased power to the Federal Government. One other, the bill to regulate the sale of firearms, is pending in the Ways and Means Committee; while the bill making it a federal crime to cross a state line to escape prosecution or avoid giving testimony has passed the House and Senate and now is in conference.

Of the six bills which have become law by the President's signature, the most promising is that which not only makes it a federal crime to carry a kidnaped person across a state line, but also makes a seven-day disappearance presumptive evidence that a kidnaping victim has been so transported. At the same time, if this is to be interpreted as meaning that federal forces cannot—in the absence of other considerations—enter the case at all until a week has elapsed, it seems to be giving the kidnapers too much opportunity without doing any special favors to the local police except to let them shoulder the entire burden.

Under the new laws, it becomes a federal offense to send kidnaping or ransom notes in any form across state lines, and more teeth are inserted in the so-called "Lindbergh kidnaping law" by giving the jury power to authorize capital punishment where the victim has not been returned unharmed. These laws, while they do not permit federal agents to participate in kidnaping cases under quite all circumstances, are steps in the right direction.

In addition, it becomes a federal offense to rob a federal bank, to incite or participate in a riot at a federal prison, to assault a federal officer on duty, and to transport stolen goods, bonds, or money across a state line. These regulations will bring federal forces into action almost at once in many cases, and may tend to prevent future Dillingers preying upon law-abiding citizens.

Words—Mere Words

THE decline in the power of the spoken word was deplored by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald at the centenary celebration of the Rev. Charles Haddon Spurgeon, recently held in London. That such a decline has taken place, few people would deny. The orator of today has not the authority wielded by Gladstone or Disraeli. Some historians would, in fact, go further than this, and say that the passing of the power of oratory began as long ago as the invention of printing. Certainly, it has been accelerated by the establishment of libraries and the growth of newspapers, both movements having encouraged people to derive information and ideas from reading instead of from listening. The development of radiocasting has not counteracted this tendency quite so much, perhaps, as was expected.

Yet not everyone would entirely share Mr. MacDonald's regret. It is no doubt thrilling to hear of the effects produced by great orators of the past, of the sensation caused by Sheridan's speech at the impeachment of Warren Hastings, and of how the Earl of Chatham cowed Parliament by his tremendous delivery of the famous question, "Who dares to laugh at sugar?" But oratory lends itself easily to rhetoric, and Mr. Stanley Baldwin is not alone in thinking that rhetoric may often be greatly abused. A client of Cicero's brought to him the speech that Cicero had prepared for his defense in the Roman law courts, with the remark that he liked the speech very much the first time he read it, less the second time, and not at all the third. "You forget," said Cicero, "that the court will only hear it once." This illustrates neatly enough the fact that the practiced orator can "put over" things in a speech which he would not be able to do in a printed article, which can be read and pondered.

A great part of the public speaker's effects result from impressive gestures, impassioned delivery, and an appealing voice. But these things are no guarantee whatever that what he is saying is really worth listening to. Oratory, that is, is often judged, not by its intrinsic merits, but by its decorations, and it is therefore a dangerous instrument, capable of moving peoples to mighty and noble endeavors, but also liable to lead them off into hysterical and ill-considered actions. The same danger, of course, attends the ministrations of the press, but not in so large a degree. The mere circumstance that cold print is not so exciting as the living voice means that the substance of its message is likely to be more closely and coolly and reasonably criticized. This is not, on balance, a development to be keenly regretted.

The Casual Day

THE Darrow-Johnson bout recalls an old but virile story. A frontier minister once invited a heckler to "come up front," where he tried to reason with him. The argument touched on the preacher's physical courage, and the heckler, to prove a point, cuffed the preacher's cheek. Silently the congregation looked on. Silently the preacher stood. His assailant laid a smart clap on the other cheek. The preacher turned to the congregation. "The Bible says when we are struck on one cheek to turn the other; after that I suppose we are to use our own judgment." With which he administered a Carnera lullaby to the heckler's chin and went on with his sermon.

General Johnson seemed not to wait for the second blow. But perhaps he felt the Darrow report on both cheeks at once.

* * *

And when he told Senator Borah that he intended to keep the NRA administration "in a goldfish bowl" he evidently did not count on the possibility that the water in it might get hot.

* * *

Just because a board investigates something, however, is no reason to assume it knows everything. Mr. Darrow and General Johnson are so far apart as to give room for a lot of truth—in between.

Still Life

The flowers painted here
No one can define,
The artist's chief concern
Was a perfect design
Of flowers of the mind;
Unreal, of course, they seem,
To those unfamiliar
With things rooted in dream.

LE BARON COOKE.

In Christian County, Illinois, officials took Mr. Norman Thomas into custody and let him go when he promised to make no more speeches. Is this freedom of speech or just freedom of speeches?

* * *

But to Mr. Thomas, and to many others, the matter has a more serious side. Mr. Thomas cannot be classed as an irresponsible agitator, even if some of the things he might have said would not please official ears. In America it is still the public ear that has to be reached. Perhaps a few more details will clear the story up.

* * *

Meanwhile, we learn that the deputy who arrested Mr. Thomas is Republican nominee for Sheriff. And it occurs to us that the Republicans might have won even the 1932 elections if they could have thus silenced the opposition.

A Bolivian spokesman says an embargo on arms to the Chaco at this time would mean Paraguayan victory. Maybe his objection can be circumvented. How about shipping to Bolivia just enough more arms to even things up, then saying: "Now, patriots, go ahead and kill yourselves until the arms run out; but then you'll have to settle your argument without them."

A student of the "languages" of "our dumb creatures" says he can distinguish twelve "words" among hens and five among cocks. We would be the last one to suggest that his finding throws any light on differences in human loquaciousness.

Neighbors

THE warm, life-stirring spring sunshine bathed the craggy New Hampshire hillsides. A song sparrow sat in the lilac hedge along the stone wall and poured forth his canary-sweet trills and runs. A bluebird swung on an elm branch and from time to time sang his "Spring is here again, and here am I also. See; see." A dozen miles southward the waters of "The Smile of the Great Spirit," Winnipesaukee, were a beautiful pattern of deep, shadowy blue flecked with cream-white lace.

Henry Higgins and I sat on the lichen-traced granite steps leading into the woodshed of the story-and-a-half-with-ell farmhouse. It was a homely, satisfying picture: the white house, the dark green blinds, the great elm drooping its branches protectingly over the home nestling close to the ground. Across the road in the barnyard two gentle-eyed Jerseys stood in the mellow warmth and chewed purposefully. The noontime spirit of relaxation and peace lay over the land.

"It is peculiar and puzzling that human beings do not realize idealism is the most practical and profitable guide to living," said Henry. His philosophy is always stimulating, and I knew he would expand his thought. With his eyes on the snow-splotched foothills of the White Mountains, southwestward, he went on.

"Three years ago this spring I was a discouraged and beaten man," he said. "Our money was going; no openings were in sight for a 45-year-older; life was a dreary routine of putting in time. When Dorothy suggested that we come up here and undertake subsistence farming, it seemed preposterous and futile. We knew something of farm life, but twenty-five years in the city had left its stamp.

"The point I want to get across is this: From the moment I landed here I have been alert and happy in every way, because I have made a great discovery that you don't often make in the city—that unselfishness is a very profitable commodity."

Dorothy, who had come out, echoed this view. "Henry is right," she said. "We have made a profit on unselfishness. We've had some unusual experiences in these three years. Tell about that first May, Henry."

* * *

"We had just moved up," he began, "and that first day doubts sprang in my mind. The neighbor down the road had heard we were coming, and when we arrived late in the afternoon, after following the furniture truck since midforenoon, the house was opened and aired, swept out, a fire going in the living-room stove, and in the kitchen range. On the kitchen range was a big kettleful of beef stew, and a pan of corn bread and an apple pie were in the warming oven. Well, Dorothy had a good cry over it and I was sort of stirred up myself. Knocked us out. We didn't know folks did that sort of thing in this modern age!

"With an introduction like that we wondered what we could do, or how we were expected to repay. Dorothy never was cynical or suspicious, but I confess I was. Neighbors up and down the road left eight-quart cans of milk, eggs, apples and canned fruits, potatoes. One man drove up with half a cord of wood all fitted for the stove. We protested they were too kind, but they all said that what they gave came from their places. That first week was a regular old-fashioned donation."

"Yes," Dorothy interrupted, "city housewives have no conception of the experience we underwent. It is a tradition here that when a new family comes, each established family gives something. We felt we were royally welcomed. Of course, it was up to us to prove we were worthy."

* * *

"Well," Henry said, "let's get back to the subject of profitable unselfishness. I believe it's the salvation of the world. We worked like beavers from mid-April to mid-May, and I was just ready to start planting when John, our nearest neighbor, was called to jury duty. John and Margery are our dear friends today. Then they were merely kind neighbors. They had little money, though a good farm. While he served on the jury I did John's chores, took care of the farm animals and got his garden started. We had a cow, two little pigs, some hens and baby chicks of our own by that time. The result was, though, that I didn't get my own garden and field crops planted.

"Our small capital I felt must be kept intact. The first of June came and I wondered what to do. One morning, puzzled, I stood in the barn door making up my mind to hire a man for a month. Then I heard a noise down the road; six two-horse teams came up, the carts loaded with plows, and men, and disk harrows trailing. They greeted me heartily and went to work on this place. They plowed and harrowed the garden plot, and the four-acre field for the potatoes and corn. About 10 o'clock cars came chugging up and women started getting dinner. By 5 o'clock the garden and the field were planted. And all done better than I could have done it. Did unselfishness pay?"

"It is really strange how it works out," said Dorothy. "The first winter our Women's Club decided we ought to do something in music, since the town has had to economize and cannot afford a music teacher. I had given a little talk on music and played for the club. The club president asked me if I would go to the village school once a week and teach an hour. I admit it was a chore some weeks, but I kept it up. I was happy to do something for the town that was so kind to us. Well, that effort of mine has paid a double dividend.

"The second summer I was asked to coach an operetta. I put so much time and energy into it that I fell behind in my work. It was canning and preserving time—and a tragedy to fall behind, because the variety and tastiness of our winter menu depends on what we 'put up.' But then for three weeks, one day a week, a group of women came here, and canned and preserved for us. That was the first dividend. That fall the school committee asked me if I would teach music. The pay is small, but the few dollars per month mean the good papers and magazines and books we enjoy. There are plenty of other instances, but we know unselfishness pays."

* * *

Henry stood up. I knew he wanted to finish pruning the orchard and there were hours of traveling for me back to the city. "Why not?" he asked. "If unselfishness helps and cheers the receiver and does good to the giver, why not try it on a larger scale? Aren't we mature enough to realize that the family of nations cannot be fed on a diet of hatred, jealousies, envies, and greeds? Too bad we can't realize how honestly profitable unselfishness is."

Through the afternoon hours the car hummed its way back to the city. It was dusk when I crossed the Charles River. The low, friendly sky line that is Boston's own welcome to travelers from the north and west loomed in the dusk. Lights, thousands of lights, gleamed and sparkled. Across the southern horizon three airplanes moved in formation; their green, white, and red lights were the tiniest possible dots of color. Symbol of man's conquest of the forces of nature.

Now man must conquer himself. "Perhaps," the thought came, "civilization is waiting for us to discover that unselfishness, tolerance, sympathy and honesty actually pay. Then the 'war drums will beat no longer' and man's energies will be expended for the benefit of mankind."

HAYDN S. PEARSON.

How the World War "Ended"

[Editor's Note—An arms embargo directed by the great powers against Paraguay and Bolivia is proposed. Paraguay and Bolivia were neutrals in the World War. What if they had embargoed the great powers then? What if they had intervened to end the "senseless" conflict? The question gives rise to reflections tinged with a certain irony.]

EVERYONE will remember, of course, how the World War of 1914 was brought to an end precipitately in 1916 by the intervention of Bolivia and Paraguay, and how their arms embargo to prevent the "senseless and useless loss of life" finally brought the world powers to their senses.

What? Have some people already forgotten that stirring incident in history? Well, then, here are the facts:

Simultaneously with the outbreak of the World War came the discovery of that mysterious substance known as zeron in the Chaco between Bolivia and Paraguay, without which modern warfare is impossible. As Europe flamed into warfare the demand for this substance came from all belligerents and the two small neutrals in South America supplied them impartially and profitably, while the United States, traditionally jealous of its rights, insisted on trading with both sets of combatants and sent loaded hulls of zeron to the ports of allied and central powers.

At first, it is fair to say, the people of Bolivia and Paraguay hardly realized what they were doing in terms of human suffering by thus feeding the flames of warfare. In Europe each set of countries insisted that it would emerge the winner, and that all its losses would be recouped by imposing heavy terms upon the vanquished. Buoyed up by the hope that the victor of the war would shift the full economic burden upon the loser, the two sides locked in a fearful grapple in which not only the men on the field but the wives and children and the whole civilian population at home were actual participants. It was discovered that modern warfare is not conducted by armies, but by nations.

The people of Bolivia and Paraguay looked on the war from their detached position, hardly comprehending the intensity of emotion of the two sides. To these distant countries the whole vast cataclysm, its colossal economic waste, its burden in terms of lives and, above all, its thrust at the heart of civilization itself, appealed as sheer stupidity. They read the appeals of patriots of both sides; but, as against whatever rankling wrongs or injustice either party had suffered, the price exacted by war seemed so incomparably greater that they could not but stand amazed and stunned.

Some people will ask why the supplies of zeron from the Chaco continued so long as they did. The only answer that can be made is that the common people knew not what they did, while the munitions and armament manufacturers who supplied the zeron knew only too well. There was also an understandable feeling of condescension and superiority within the Spanish, Indians and mixed races of the two countries over their own culture as contrasted with the "barbarism" of the belligerents, that would carry to such lengths a contest foredoomed to general disaster whichever side conquered.

Finally, however, the famous Chaco Commission of Neutrals instituted their investigation. Their report is history. They traced the seeds of the war that had shaken the world back into past rivalries; they excoriated the nationalistic system that could bring about such conflicts; they pointed out that civilization itself was doomed unless means for establishing permanent peace were assured; and finally—they shut off the supply of zeron.

Without zeron the war could not go on. The conflicting emotions that beset the erstwhile combatants at this juncture; their tirades against the Chaco Commission; their wildly impotent gestures against each other, yielding finally to transports of delight as the returning armies were demobilized, and weeping mothers and fathers once more saw beloved ones whose lives undoubtedly would have been sacrificed if the dreadful contest had been prolonged to 1918; all these make up a chapter of history, often described as "incredible." It was the ending of a universal world nightmare. A certain comic relief was afforded by the difficulties of the American President, named Wilson, in getting his Senate to accede to the embargo on zeron, or even of admitting the existence of world peace once it had been achieved. . . .

R. L. S.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor

Crop Limitation and Subsistence Farming

RELIEF ADMINISTRATOR HOPKINS is said to dislike that title "subsistence" farm. He thinks it sounds too much like the poorhouse. Nevertheless, that term "subsistence" farm describes fairly accurately the theory behind the plan, even if it does not correctly predict the probable practice, and though these "subsistence" farms may be a better substitute for poorhouses, are they less likely to call for continued public contributions? . . .

The practical fact remains that these people put out of cotton growing because planting cotton that cannot be sold hurts the entire cotton-growing territory still have to be cared for in some way. They cannot be taken out to sea and thrown overboard. . . .

What should not be expected is that these subsistence farms are likely to take the whole charge off the public. It has to be remembered that the subsistence farm plan intends to forbid its clients from selling their produce in the markets in competition with other farmers. Thus it seems impossible that subsistence farmers could make their whole living from the soil, even granting that they have the knowledge, skill and willingness to make the most of the chance.

Conditions will vary in different parts of the country, but even where they are most favorable some continued contribution seems inevitable. If all the premises are granted, that is the public due to these people for withdrawing themselves from the economic overbalance.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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Drawn by Griswold Tyng

Simplifying Government

By Gov. John Gilbert Winant of New Hampshire

As Discussed With Janet Mabie

"YOU CAN ADMINISTER certain governmental activities more economically and more effectively by a regional area made up of several states, than you can by having the states take individual action. I don't believe that policing and operating prisons, hospitals and certain types of specialized educational institutions should necessarily be confined to state boundary lines. If every state below a certain size should try to maintain its full quota of such institutions, those states would speedily go bankrupt. The National Planning Board is working on some projects of interstate planning. I think the straws all point to a growth in that type of united effort."

A disenchanted adversary, roosting in dismay on the other side of the political fence from the Governor, threw up his hands a while ago and wailed, "Winant's got something that will win him more votes even than his honesty. He looks like Lincoln." He does, a little, though he is more slender and his shoulders are more the shoulders of a crew man's than Lincoln's were.

Every Sunday night at his home, which is just up the road a little piece from Pleasant View, a crowd gets together in the paneled library and talks over what is going on in New Hampshire and in the nation, with the Governor. To be there doesn't necessarily mean that you are his brother in politics. The Governor likes people who don't see things his way. You never heard of a room that was vital and effective when every single, solitary thing in it was the same color.

The Governor expects an argument when he speaks eagerly of the wisdom of a certain amount of centralization of government, which is what "you can administer certain governmental activities more economically . . . by a regional area . . ." means. He believes, though, in centralization where the factors of lowered costs and improved quality of service are the obvious effect of it. He knows that efficient government—despite all the outraged cries of the populace when it has to suffer the penalties of *inefficient* government—is seldom popular. Popularity comes mostly from favors granted at the expense of the taxpaying public to people who do not much deserve the favors. Centralization of government would automatically shut off considerable privilege. The denial of privilege breeds enemies.

Watch the line of reasoning toward the idea of an increased governmental centralization.

"Taken collectively, government is the greatest of all businesses today. It performs more services, it employs more people and it costs more money than any other industry or business.

"The advent of the economic recession, and the consequent rise of the importance of government in clothing, feeding, housing and otherwise caring for those

made destitute by prolonged unemployment has made government, local, state and national, the agency which will preserve civilized society. If we were to transfer the burden now carried by the tax-supported agencies, to the philanthropic agencies which formerly carried that burden, civilization would break down. We subscribe, readily and completely, to the principle that it is the duty of government to carry the burden of administering to the needs of the suffering. The danger is that the burden of support can, if it becomes too great or is carried for too prolonged a period, cause the breakdown of government itself. If this point were reached, the collapse of society would occur.

"In order to prepare itself to meet these burdens which outweigh all other functions of government at the present time, we have an added incentive to improvement and reorganization. Whatever we may do to make government less costly and more effective is bound to push farther back the day when the possibility of breakdown can arrive.

"We can look in another direction for an incentive to government to operate expeditiously and economically. We now find government, particularly the national government, imposing conditions for the control of industry and of business. It seems almost axiomatic that the greater the extent to which government imposes conditions for the regulation or improvement of business, the greater becomes the obligation upon government to set its house in order and administer its affairs with a maximum of effectiveness.

"When we think of bringing about a greater governmental effectiveness, we have to throw off the inhibitions of our imaginations and be prepared to look for things which may be beyond the range of our present vision. To students of government some of the things I have been thinking about in this connection are not new, and I do not claim originality. I simply am interested in directing some attention to them.

"Take the complexity of government. Most of us live under several blankets of government and, whether we realize it or not, sometimes the blankets bear down on us almost to the point of suffocation.

"For instance, most of us live under at least four, and perhaps five, layers. The state layer, the county, town, village or city layer and the school-district layer. To these there may be added the special assessment layer and the precinct layer. Each of the layers takes its toll of taxes, often administering its affairs without regard or relationship to the others. Each jurisdiction usually has separate debt-incurring power and often loans are floated without regard to the existing debt of other jurisdictions. There is obviously a broad field here for the improvement of conditions, by the elimination of certain of those component jurisdictions, and a reassignment of functions to be retained.

"Then, too, there is the problem of adjusting the quality and quantity of government to the economic and to the physical needs of the area in question. The solution of this problem has been partially carried out in some parts of the United States, but it has not received anywhere the attentive thought it really deserves. We have large areas in our states where no governmental activity of any note is necessary; in other areas, such as large cities, a very complex organization of government is necessary. Somewhere between these two extremes lie areas which ought to have various types and degrees of governmental organizations. The problem of balancing governmental activity against the need is a delicate one and deserves long and careful study.

"We are already witnessing the growth of interstate compacts which are undoubtedly the forerunners of regional action in certain fields.

"Most of us have had cause to know what a complex problem relief needs can produce. The difficulties of the period since 1929 have inflated the need for governmental action; what formerly was a purely local matter became perforce a function of the states and of the national government. Isn't it possible that the whole question of relief will resolve itself into something to be taken permanently out of local control, and place it under the direction of a wider field of government?

"This is a step of centralization, but it seems to me it is very much on the side of lowered cost and improved quality of service.

"Then there is the possibility of centralizing financing of counties, towns and cities by the states, and even by the national government. Personally I am convinced the states could be helpful in this action. We have seen the growing embarrassment of certain local governments by the occasional defaulting of debt principal and interest. When this has happened, the unfortunate community has risked being 25 or 30 years in regaining its credit standing, and the effect of the default has extended beyond the boundaries of the defaulting community to neighboring cities. Several defaults within a state definitely depress the credit of all the communities in the state and may even affect the credit of the state itself. It seems to me, this being true, that there is a real stake in preventing or eliminating the possibility of default through regulation and financing. If such a remedy is available, it is then possible for the state to maintain a tightened hold on the financial affairs of its subdivisions.

"Fortunately for us, in times of stringency, government receives attention which is not given it in times of rushing prosperity.

> "It is clear, the greatest advances in governmental reform take place during and immediately after such a crisis as we have been passing through.

"Haven't we got to remember that improved methods of communication and modern transportation facilities, together with other inventions in the physical world, call for equal ingenuity in planning for modern corporate life?

"It was understood in the old days that the geographical limitations of a county were bound by a man's ability to milk his cows in the morning, do whatever business he had to do within the reaches of the county lines, and be back in time to milk his cows again that evening.

"We can't successfully manage government with a horse and buggy equipment in a motorized age, can we?

GOV. JOHN G. WINANT

"It seems to me one of the interesting problems in redistricting functional needs is man's inherent loyalty to a place and a name. It may be in the interests of children and taxpayers to consolidate school districts, regardless of county lines. But unless you want to add to the difficulties of accomplishment, you can't tell a man who was born in Fairfax County that you intend to deprive him of his birthright.

"I have said this before; that we have at last learned in our schools to put the student at the center of the picture. We have learned in our institutions that the inmate is our main concern. I am sure the same thing confronts us in enlightened government; that the well-being of people is our major objective. Our charter of government is definitely addressed in so many words to the happiness and dignity of mankind.

"You say, 'Yes, all these things may be, but what is going to be done about them, because we have still the politicians, the special interests, the dozens of elements which pull and haul and play hare and hounds with the essential problem.'

"Well, there is the press. 'The Republic and its press will rise or fall together. An able, disinterested, public-spirited press, with an intelligence trained to know the right and with courage to follow it, can preserve the public virtue without which popular government is mere sham and mockery. A cynical, mercenary, demagogic, corrupt press will produce in time a people as base as itself. The power to mold the future of the Republic will be in the hands of the journalists of future generations.'

"Joseph Pulitzer said that. More than any man of his day he recognized that education, to be effective, must be positive and forceful; that coöperative effort of the intellectually enlightened is necessary as well as direct appeal to the people. He recognized that fact finding was the groundwork of honest journalism, that relating facts to human welfare was a service of the editor, and that the ultimate contribution of the press to the democracy in which we live rests on the independence and the integrity of journalism.

"I think myself that the power of the press for good or for ill enforces upon those who are engaged in the vast field of news service a greater responsibility and a greater opportunity than on any other single group in the national life. My business, as you might say, is constructive economy in government, and yet I am very much concerned about suggesting some of those things about which the people should be informed and do not seem to be.

"The problem of individualism and collectivism, as it affects the life of the nation, is enormously influenced by press handling. Those of us who fought against the abuses of the old individualism and are equally opposed to the regimentation of national life, feel that people everywhere are in need of understanding, far more than they do, the implications and possibilities involved in this great question.

"Many people today are arguing for old-age pensions. In order to discuss this problem intelligently, we should know how many people would be affected, what the cost would be, whether the adoption of such a measure would create jobs for younger people.

"How many of us who say we 'read the newspapers' have this information?

"It is partly our own fault that we are not better informed. But the press must be the great teacher, and it would be a good thing, too, if many of us became more apt pupils.

"How many questions are before the country upon which, directly or indirectly, we are going to be forced to act as individuals, sooner or later? How can we act, unless we are well informed?

"There is no agency which so influences public opinion as the press. The radio has been successful in bringing persons into closer personal relationship with the public; but we are still, most of us, visual- instead of audible-minded, and I personally think that the relationships of people to principles and developments of government are still largely in the custody of the press. It is probable that the power of a single newspaper to effect a change in the national government is not large. But the power of a group of newspapers becomes tremendous. It is, however, within the scope of the power of a single newspaper to effect changes in the states, and easily within the power of a single newspaper to bring about changes in local government. I hope that some day the press, through many of its powerful and courageous components, may accept the burden of concerted effort to improve state and local government, to the accomplishment in some measure of ideal objectives. I make acknowledgment of the many improvements and changes in government and its administration that have been brought about in the years past through the instrumentality of the press. I do not forget the wrongs that have been committed by that same instrumentality.

"In remembering both the good and the bad comparably, we have an indication of a source and power of enlightenment."

Shaking Off the Nightmare of War

Disarmament by the Nations of Their Fears and Suspicions, as Well as Guns, a Vital Necessity to the Future Peace and Security of Civilization

By an Old Soldier

DISARMAMENT TO ME IS NOT a vague abstraction. I cannot view it dispassionately and aloofly as so many of the so-called arms experts seem able to do. It seems too vital and compelling to be treated as a mere vexing international problem.

To me armaments mean but one thing—ravaged lands, belts of desolation across the face of the earth. Six-inch guns—eight-inch guns—howitzers—field pieces—naval guns—let the armament experts work out their charts to inform us which are defensive weapons and which offensive. Guns to me mean armies, men cowering in oozy slots of shattered earth—ghastly vistas of barbed wire—the broken shards of homes and cities—the obscenities of poison gas, high explosives and bayonets. Mine is the viewpoint of the old soldier.

For 16 years I have been grappling with the problem of what it is the world needs to drive home the lesson if the disaster which overtook us before is not to overtake us again. I speak as one who has the right to speak. I wore a uniform four years in the last war. Three of those years were spent overseas. I saw active service in four major offensives. And today I am below the age limit for active service. If another war should break upon the world within the next few years I should be called upon to serve once more.

For 16 years, therefore, I have watched intently the various phases of the effort to establish lasting peace. I have come to divide the peace seekers into two schools. On the one hand are those who have sought through international conferences and agreements to limit the world's armaments. The other group has turned out a flood of war literature, novels such as "All Quiet on the Western Front," plays like "Journey's End," pictorial records showing war in all its gruesome horror such as the collection ironically titled "The First World War." And, watching, I have gradually been forced to admit that neither group has been very successful.

Until a few days ago I did not fully realize why this was so. Then the chance remark of a war-time friend gave me the answer. We two were talking of the war. We were surrounded by the comforts of this modern world. Around us the tide of industry was flowing; great natural scientists were solving the secrets that should bring us wider understanding, increased enlightenment. Yet, as we talked I saw again the valley of the Somme in 1916, that chalk-flecked, shattered segment of the western front, with its harvest of carnage and terror. And again the shadow of war seemed to rest upon the world around us.

* * *

Then my friend stopped suddenly in his talk. "You know," he said, "that was not in the same world that we know. It was on another plane of existence."

The more I pondered that remark the clearer and stronger grew the conviction that my friend had voiced a great truth, that he had voiced for me something that I had known for a long time. I look back at my experience and see plainly the verity of his reasoning. I was brought up to steer my course in life by certain fixed principles. I was told I must be honest, compassionate, generous, forgiving. The Golden Rule underlay every moral law that was set before me.

I grew to manhood, went out into the world—and then the war. I was taught in the course of my training and experience to throw overboard every one of those rules. Murder was legalized. Indeed, I could become a hero in the eyes of my countrymen if my list of murders was long enough.

I see now that I had really stepped from one plane of existence to another. Or, to put it more clearly and no less logically, I became gripped by the mass hypnotism of a universal nightmare. The world had succumbed to a dream phantasmagoria and called it real. And I was fooled with the rest.

On different occasions during the war I glimpsed this, but not until my friend voiced it did I see it clearly. I remember one night in the outskirts of Lens when I was caught in a barrage laid down by the German guns. I hid in an angle of a wall behind the shattered remains of some miners' cottages. The roar of the guns ran along the whole front in a rippling crescendo of madness. The skeletons of houses about me gleamed starkly in the ghostly lightning of bursting shells.

Then, as I cowered panic-stricken, something touched my face, and through the stench of high explosives I smelled the perfume of a rose. The fragrance of that flower came to me as a touch of reality. In this place men had labored with love and patience that beauty might bloom. For the moment I forgot the drum fire, the guns and the terror, and saw the village as it was, the home of men who loved these gardens, who had planted rosebushes the perfume from which should be stronger than the stench of war.

Today I see that it was the reality. The terror that surrounded me was the nightmare, the unreality from which men must one day wake, and, waking, recognize it not as the experience of actuality, but as having no more part in reality than the nightmare holds for us in the morning when we awake.

Because I now know this I can understand the failure of all our efforts to establish peace. We had passed through a nightmare. But upon waking we had accepted it as reality. And, instead of banishing the fear that induced it, we had sought stronger bars for our doors, thicker shutters for our windows and put fierce dogs on watch outside. Thus, we blindly reasoned, we should keep the nightmare from our dwellings.

From this premise we sought to work out a satisfactory conclusion. We attempted to make pacts with our neighbors who had experienced the same nightmare. We desired to join hands under such and such circumstances should the nightmare threaten again. Or we imagined that someone had been the cause of our experiencing the nightmare. And we sought to defend ourselves against him.

Our war literature played its part in the scheme. Men returned from the nightmare. From the depths of their revulsion they worked to explain to those who had remained at home just what this horror was. The novels and the plays have passed before us. We looked at the gruesome pictures and shuddered. But no one really understood. No one really learned anything. The artists were attempting the impossible. They were trying to translate a nightmare into the realms of actuality. Naturally they failed, as signally as did those who sought to bar their windows against a second visit of the terror.

Any soldier who served through any of the major engagements in the World War will agree with me that in looking back now the picture of those days is misted with unreality. Let him try, if he does not agree, to put his memories into actual words. He will find then that it cannot be done. He may cause a few shudders. But in the telling he will realize his inability to convey anything of the distorted picture which he may conjure up in his own thoughts. This present is one plane of existence. War, which is a flat denial of every cultural and ethical principle that has contributed to our present civilization, is a totally different one.

For example, let us glance back through the pages of history. Let us choose an isolated page of events which convulsed the world, however briefly. The Inquisition comes to mind. No doubt in those days there were those who struggled to open the eyes of their fellow men to the horror of the system. They failed because the confused majority believed in the necessity of doing evil that good might come of it. This confused thinking resulted in a nightmare of torture and cruelty—but is not war of the same stuff?

The parallel of the Inquisition is truer than one might at first be inclined to admit. There were those who believed that by torture and suffering men could be forced to embrace the true religion and their souls thereby be saved. But is not the belief in war based upon the same fallacy? We have believed that through murder, through such wholesale torture as the Inquisition never knew, by cruelty and barbarity, wrongs and inequalities might be righted.

* * *

Now, as we look back, we see clearly that the Inquisition was based on a condition of thought. It was in fact an unreality that gained credence. The Inquisition passed with the growing apprehension of liberty, justice and intelligence. Men woke from the dream that was the basis of the Inquisition's horror, and it passed into history as a dream of terror through which the world has long since passed.

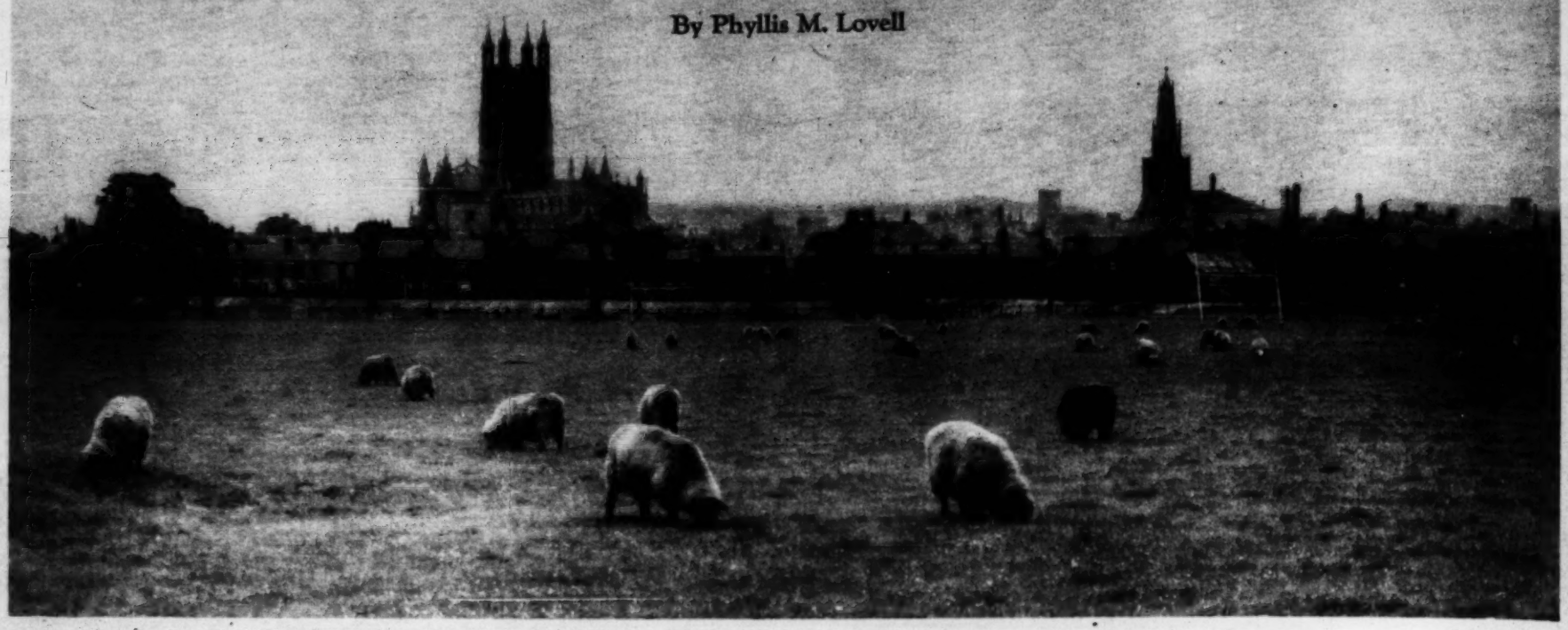
If we had not seen that and recognized it clearly we today might be calling international conferences at which the experts would solemnly declare

(Con't on page 14)

London's Not England, Nor Is Stratford

The Tourist Who Takes the Time to Visit the Rural Areas Finds Himself Seeing the England That the Englishman Likes to Call His Own

By Phyllis M. Lovell



Where Gloucester's Skyline With Its Great Cathedral Forms a Background to Meadows Golden With Celandine and Marigold and Buttercup. © Dixon-Scott

THERE IS A STORY told of a wealthy American who hired a fast car to carry him from Plymouth to London. Having been informed that he should not fail to take an interest in the ancient city of Exeter which lay on his route, he gave his instructions accordingly—"Chauffeur," said the American, "drive slowly through Exeeter."

The story is, of course, untrue. Nevertheless, there is that about it which is apt to make the Englishman smile, because the Englishman believes, and believes firmly, that in all the world no person but himself really knows England, and that exceptionally few, besides himself, have ever really seen it.

To far too many people, and the Englishman knows it, England is London, or, if not only London, then London and Stratford-on-Avon. To the Englishman, England is neither. London belongs essentially to the world in general. So does Stratford-on-Avon. England, the real England, belongs to itself and is something quite different.

Go down into Gloucestershire on an evening in late summer. Walk in the rich lowlands that dip down to the Severn, where the fields are deep and the heavy trees hang without movement like toys of velvet. Or climb up into the Cotswolds. They are not bleak as their name suggests. Only here and there on the upper wolds the wind sweeps over furze and burnet. In between, the coombs are soft in water meadows and golden in spring and summer with water-loving celandine, and marsh marigold, and buttercup, and stretches of yellow cowslip.

In Gloucestershire the towns and villages have pleasant-sounding names—Cirencester, Chipping Campden, Stow-on-the-Wold, Frampton Cotterell, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Burton-on-the-Water. For 2000 years the road from South Wales has run through Gloucester. Romans built their villas beside that road, lowland abbeys rose there, flourished for a time and then decayed. For countless generations the Gloucestershire yeoman has lived in his place, and still lives, despite the changes in these modern times.

Too few "foreigners" know Gloucestershire. Too few know Somerset, lying to the south of it. Too few know Dorset, to the south again—Dorset where

> The zunny slopes, a-lying nigh
> Be backed by hills zo blue's the sky,
> An' zwelling downs, wi' chalky tracks
> A-climmen up their zunny backs.

Yet Dorset is utterly attractive, unspoiled by hand of man, uncommercialized, unexploited. Charming in its miniature beauty between chalk hills and sea.

In England, Gloucester and Somerset, and Dorset, Devon and Cornwall, are known as the West Country, and the West Country is beautiful. Moreover it is England. But it is not the only beauty, nor yet the only England. The men of the North, of Cumberland and Westmorland, the Dalesmen of the Lakes, would never dream of yielding a point to the undulating meadows of the West when compared with their own England of mountains and fells, of waterfalls, and gray skies, torn and low-drifting over the crags of Skiddaw and Helvellyn.

The traveler who goes to the Lakes must go afoot. He must go with stout boots and a stout stick. Stout boots, a stout stick, and a smile, it is said, will carry him anywhere in the Lakes, since few of its tracks are forbidden territory, and, all in all, the district covers something less than is contained in a circle of 30 miles.

But the traveler should not be content with the 30 miles of Lakeland proper. Round that 30 miles lies a fringe of hill country which is exquisitely beautiful. Hill country where the real Dalesfolk live and carry on industries which have not been "brought back to life" and made up-to-date for the benefit of visitors.

Many of the finest Dales—Eskdale, the Duddon Valley, and others—have no lakes. Many others, Winster and the Rustland valleys, the Kent, the Lune, Edenside, own no giant crags. But over all of them is that wild loveliness, that spirit which is born of something unexplainable and which rises unexplained. The spirit which prompted the Lakeland poet of all time to picture the "first mild day of March," the "beauty born of murmuring sound," the sunsets "vivid as fire, clouds separately poised, innumerable multitude of forms," has prompted the tongues of poets all down the ages.

And then there is Yorkshire, wild and windswept, with wide, rolling moorland, and wide sky. Charlotte Brontë told Mrs. Gaskell once that the men of her own village of Haworth handed down a motto among themselves—"Keep a stone in thy pocket seven year; turn it, keep it seven year longer, that it may be ever ready to thine hand when thine enemy draws near." But the traveler who today turns east from the fells of Westmorland finds no stone at the end of his journey. The Yorkshireman may be rough, but his doors are open wide. If strangers come, he welcomes them; if they do not come, he goes his way without question.

He is used to taking all things without question. He is used to loneliness, to stretches of rising moorland where spare trees bend to a wind that sweeps continually, and armies of white clouds roll in from the North Sea with scattered mists to trail over the upper ridges. Used to listening to the wind of a night as it whistles round the farm, used to understanding the things it says in the echoing sounds that fill every little bay along the coast.

Stevenson heard the night wind of Yorkshire—

> Whenever the moon and the stars are set,
> Whenever the wind is high,
> All night long in the dark and the wet,
> A man goes riding by.
> Late in the night when the fires are out,
> Why does he gallop and gallop about?

Yorkshire is full of such fancies. It is the fault of the wind, of course—it plays such tricks. Even today, the traveler is told, with a half-credulous laugh, of "Peggy-Wi'-T'-Lantern," the dame with the white mob cap and kilted skirt who did her worst in days gone by to those who voyaged of a night. He is told of the great dog with staring red eyes and a tail "as big as the branch of a tree" who, when he lapped of the water of the beck, turned it red "nearly as far as Bradford town." Today the dog is gone, and so is Peggy. A modern golf course stretches over their once familiar haunts, but the Yorkshireman half believes that once . . .

Of course it is the wind. The wind that blew over the stone altars where once the Druids made sacrifice. The wind that drove the ships of the great-shouldered Norsemen up upon the yellow Yorkshire sands and sent their crews up the cliffs to burn and conquer. The wind that sang to Caedmon as he tended his cows above the valley of the Esk, and made him sing too.

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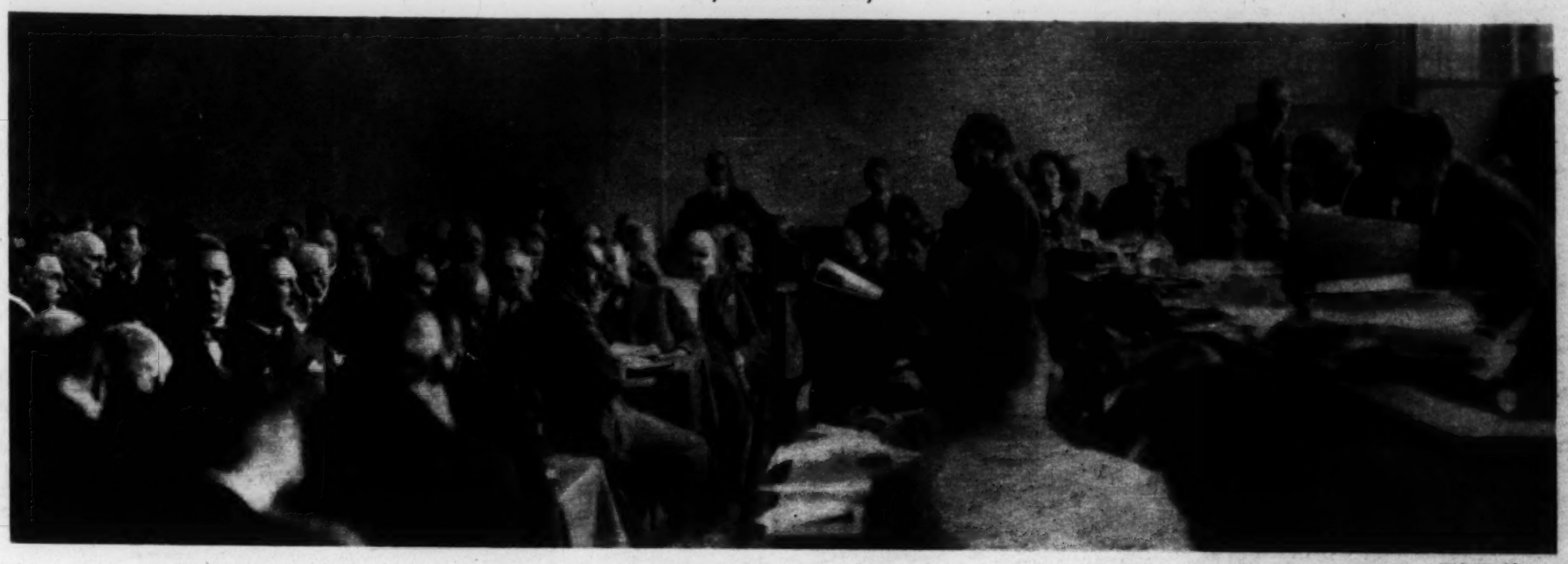
OLD YARN MARKET AT DUNSTER, SOMERSET
This Structure Was Built in the Seventeenth Century. In the Background Is Stacey Castle.

© C. F. Abraham, Keswick
ON THE WAY UP FROM THE LANCASHIRE COAST
Beautiful Lake Coniston Resting Snugly in Its Nest of Hills From Which Tarn Hows and Helvellyn Rear Their Gray-Green Heights.

Soviet Russia Warms Up to the League

Rapprochement Between Moscow and Geneva Apparent Reversal of the Communist State's Foreign Policy of Aloofness to One of More Active Coöperation

By Peter Savary



MAXIM LITVINOFF, SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER, ADDRESSING THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE AT GENEVA AS THE DELEGATE OF THE SOVIET UNION Wide World

THAT "IT IS AN ILL WIND which blows nobody good" is again aptly illustrated by the present rapprochement between Moscow and Geneva. For it follows after Germany's withdrawal from the League of Nations, already greatly weakened by Japan's defection. Just at the critical moment when there were only three great powers left in the League, there arrived a warm blast of quite unexpected support for the Geneva organization from a quarter which in the past has been more than chilly—from Soviet Russia itself. What has caused this apparent reversal of Soviet foreign policy from general distrust and aloofness to more active collaboration and possible membership?

It is sometimes said that one of the difficulties in the way of an understanding of Soviet foreign policy is that it differs as much from the foreign policy of the other great powers as the domestic policy of this first Communist state differs from the domestic policy of the countries belonging to the capitalist system and to the League of Nations. But is this really so? Admittedly Soviet Russia and the League stand in striking contrast to one another, although each represents an ideal. Geneva stands for a coöperative world community in the midst of an anarchy of warring nationalisms; Moscow is the embodiment of a new social order, of a classless society, the beginning, it hopes, of another world community. Yet each seems to itself to contradict the other, although in point of fact both aim at peace and at the brotherhood of man. What, then, has kept them apart for more than 14 years?

When the Soviet Government first came into power 16 years ago, its most pressing task was to rescue Russia from the conflagration of the World War. This was achieved at a heavy price at Brest Litovsk. The next three years saw the government defending itself from nearly all its neighbors, and from a number of troublesome White Officers, such as Kolchak and Denikin, who were supported by the allies. Thus, Russia had no time to take part in the Paris Peace Conference, signed none of the peace treaties, and thereby excluded itself from original membership in the League. Nor was it at that time "recognized" either *de facto* or *de jure* by the other allied and associated powers.

Early overtures by the League governments were unfruitful owing to deep and not ill-founded distrust of allied motives. It is therefore hardly surprising to find Lenin denouncing Geneva as a mere instrument of bourgeois imperialism, whose aim was not peace, but war. At this period, only that great Swedish humanitarian, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, succeeded in getting in, and through him the League was able to repatriate more than 500,000 prisoners of war, and later on secured Russia's cooperation in the more difficult settlement of political refugees. The next few years saw the development of a mild technical collaboration, but it was really disarmament which finally brought the Russians to Geneva. For a time, however, they refused to send any delegates whatever to the Swiss city, as Russia had broken off diplomatic relations with Switzerland after the assassination of one of its representatives by a Swiss subject at the Lausanne Conference.

By 1927 these differences had been composed, and in December of that year Mr. Litvinoff appeared in person in Geneva as chief Russian delegate at the fourth meeting of the preparatory commission for the Disarmament Conference. There and then he offered the world complete disarmament, including the abolition of all armed forces, the disbandment of every war ministry and staff, the destruction of all arms and war material, the prohibition of military instruction and propaganda and the maintenance of an international maritime police service. But this plan was quickly rejected by the other governments on the commission—the only support for it coming from the German and Turkish delegates—as was an alternative plan for "partial, gradual disarmament." In fact, the commission expressed a predilection for its own scheme, which the Russians treated with undisguised contempt.

At this juncture, M. Stalin stigmatized the League as "not an instrument of disarmament, but of armament, coöperating with the bribed bourgeois press, and therefore war is inevitable." In February, 1928, the editor of Pravda wrote, "We have not changed our opinion that the Geneva League is a gathering of charlatans for the preparation of war under the flag of peace and for tricking the working masses." Nevertheless, the original technical collaboration which had been established with Geneva continued unimpaired, particularly in such matters as maritime signals, lightships, and the international control of opium, morphine, cocaine and other dangerous drugs.

Since the beginning of the Five-Year Plan, Russia's most direct contact with the League has been in connection with the Commission of Inquiry for European Union, her chief contribution being a "pact of economic nonaggression." This led to the idea of nonaggression in political matters as well, and paved the way for a very valuable contribution to the League's disarmament work, which the Soviet representatives supported throughout 1932 and 1933. As is well known, the perfect definition of the "aggressor" in a given international conflict has long puzzled international jurists. One of the earliest definitions, by M. Herriot, was "he who refuses to arbitrate," but the League's research work on the question of security soon showed that something more comprehensive was needed if there were to be no loopholes in the settlement of disputes. In May, 1933, a considerable advance toward the magic formula was presented by the Russians to the Disarmament Conference, in the shape of a more exhaustive definition, embodying five specific acts of aggression, which Moscow has since applied in all its recent treaties of nonaggression with its neighbors. In addition to this definite contribution to the cause of arbitration, and therefore of disarmament, there is no doubt that Soviet Russia showed herself perhaps the most conciliatory of all the great powers at the Conference, one of the reasons being that she was less immediately concerned in the cardinal difficulty of Germany.

This conciliatory attitude was doubtless partly due to fear of other countries. So far, Soviet policy had been devoted to making Russia safe for Communism. Within the four walls of an improved Red army, there followed a period of "splendid isolation" and economic self-sufficiency. But the outside world had not stood still. Suddenly, Manchuria, and then Jehol, were annexed by Japan, followed by threats to the Chinese Eastern Railway, partly Russian-owned, and deep anxiety for the second Five-Year Plan, which, some foreign observers had said, might in time make Russia a "second United States." This sudden realization of fresh and graver danger from without has been a turning point of Soviet foreign policy. Thereafter, Soviet leaders followed the development of the Manchurian conflict with great anxiety and appreciation for the League's consideration of their interests. Although they refused to sit on the committee appointed by the League to take action in regard to Japan's defiance of world opinion, the fact remains that Russo-Japanese relations really grew acute as from that date, and this probably accounts for the still closer rapprochement with the League which manifested itself later.

Another source of anxiety was National Socialist Germany, whose leaders had often preached a policy of German expansion eastward. There was also the famous Hugenberg Memorandum circulated during the World Economic Conference by its rash author, Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, the German nationalist leader, afterward more or less disowned by the Wilhelmstrasse. This memorandum, it will be remembered, urged the German need for expansion in undeveloped regions, by which Russian territory was clearly understood.

All these anxieties and portents drove the Soviet Government to the biggest diplomatic push of its eventful career, and by the end of July, 1933, pacts of nonaggression had been signed and sealed with nearly all its neighbors, including Poland, Finland and Roumania. China and Manchoukuo were the only exceptions. The pact with Roumania meant the final abandonment by Moscow of all claims to Bessarabia. A pact was also concluded with France, and normal relations reëstablished with the United States. Finally, on Dec. 28, Stalin declared in an interview that he might support the League if it were "anti-war and pro-peace." On the same day, Mr. Molotoff, chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, deplored the resignations of Germany and Japan from the League, and referred to the "beneficial influence" which Geneva had exerted in 1933 in retarding war forces. A similar declaration by Mr. Litvinoff on the next day concluded with the following promise: "We are willing to use some of the existing international organizations if we may expect them to serve the interests of peace."

It is a remarkable fact that following on the defections of Germany and Japan, and Italy's attitude of critical reserve, counteracting support of the League from the two great powers that have never been in it, Soviet Russia and the United States, should have come forth on exactly the same day. Indeed, Dec. 28, 1933, should be a memorable date in the annals of the League, for, in addition to the historic Moscow declarations, President Roosevelt himself on that day made an eloquent plea in justification of its continuance.

Soviet Russia is the largest country in the world. Its area is four times the rest of all Europe combined. Its 169,000,000 citizens form the largest white population, which is increasing faster than any other in the world, at the rate of 10,000 a day, or 3,657,000 a year. Soviet Russia is a power that must be reckoned with. Therefore, friends of peace throughout the world rejoice that the new orientation of Soviet foreign policy has disposed once and for all of the old twin policy of being one moment a stable government and the next moment a revolutionary movement. If this is the first fruit of increased collaboration between Moscow and Geneva, then the new policy indeed deserves well of all mankind.

The Motherly Touch in Juvenile Courts

Women Judges in Many of the Large Cities of the United States Are Performing a Service to the Nation by Directing Erring Children to Wholesome Citizenship

By Judge Mary M. Bartelme

JUSTICE AND FAIRNESS to children were the impelling factors that led to the establishment of the first juvenile court in the United States. This was brought about in the year 1899 by an active group of philanthropic Chicago women who realized how unjust it was for boys and girls to be tried the same as adults, to be incarcerated with criminals in jails and penitentiaries, and to receive in some cases the extreme penalty of death, without adequate consideration being given to the cause, circumstances and lack of parental care that led to the crime.

Back of the founding of the juvenile court were two major ideas. First, that children who violated the law should be treated not as adults but as persons who, because of their tender years and insufficient experiences in human affairs, were unable to judge rightly and weigh correctly their own acts. They, therefore, should not be penalized for violation of the laws but should be given by the court the same type of corrective treatment that might be accorded them by a just and wise parent. The second idea was that the court should have authority to remove neglected children suffering from lack of proper parental care from such harmful custody and substitute, as nearly as possible, a type of care best suited to the child's needs.

During the early years of the juvenile court both boys and girls were tried by the same judge but in 1913 Judge Merritt Pinckney asked Cook County for a woman referee and refused to remain on the juvenile court bench if required to continue hearing girls' cases. He stated that most girls could not be helped adequately to the needs and understanding of their position by a man. This in a large majority of cases is a correct statement in my own opinion, which is based upon hearing thousands of girls' cases during 20 years' connection with the juvenile court.

Is it not true that in most American families boys and girls under 16 or even 18 years of age are usually directed and governed in their decisions by the mother? She is their confidant.

I believe it is easier for a woman with a straightforward wholesome approach to get from a boy the true details and causative factors pertaining to his delinquency than for a man to get details from a girl, and a right decision cannot be rendered without a full knowledge of the factors and influences that resulted in the child's behavior.

Little Jim, very little for 13 years of age, had for eight years of his life lived a drab and monotonous existence in a big institution and purposely acquired several bad habits, hoping that by so doing some other plan would be made for him. His hopes were realized for the institution insisted that the court remove him and he was placed in a good foster home, where the county paid for his care while it was in financial condition to do so.

* * *

He was very happy in his new home, did well for more than a year and then again began to practice his bad habits. It was the patient, friendly interview, coupled with the motherly intuition of the referee that finally brought forth the truthful reply emphasized with copious tears; "Like the home? It's the only one I ever had! Mrs. Dean, she's my best friend, but when the county went broke and didn't pay Mrs. Dean, I couldn't stand to see her hungry just to feed me! That's why I started going wrong again, I knew you'd take me away, but please, please don't send me back to that big 'Home' again, 'cause I'll run away."

JUDGE
MARY M. BARTELME

Kellogg Studio

A similarly motherly attitude toward boys 16 and 17 years of age in cases of most serious delinquency usually results in securing the confidence of the boy and a frank and full statement regarding his delinquency.

I am not oblivious to the excellent results obtained with boys by men of fine character and keen understanding, but, if it were incumbent upon me to choose between a well qualified woman or man to preside over a juvenile court, I should choose the woman.

It is strange how tragic things become sometimes before parental self-righteousness, domination, and the sense of possession that some parents feel toward a child can be eradicated. A father, questioned in court for having brutally beaten his young daughter, replied indignantly, "Ain't she mine?"

There are things that seem inconsequential yet mean much in the formative period of a girl's character. Her clothes, habits, language, use of cosmetics, her personality—all bear keenly upon her home, school, church and work-life, and can be dealt with in a far more intimate and effective manner by a woman than a man.

In one of our smaller cities the woman judge kept in touch with the homes and families of many girls who appeared before her. A large number were Negro children and her knowledge of the evil effects of the destitution, miserable environment and housing of the Negro population was the main influence that finally induced the city council to destroy many of the old "shacks" and to clean up localities that had long been a menace to the decency and welfare of childhood.

In one of our largest cities the woman judge aroused the interest of women's organizations throughout the county in those things that made for or deterred the progress and welfare of girls brought to her court. For neglected and dependent girls two little homes, one caring for nine girls, the other for fourteen girls, were established. For 20 years girls under 18 years of age who had never a chance to live a decent, normal home life have been taught in these homes the importance of suitable clothing, good table manners, personal habits and home duties that would make possible their placement in good foster families. Hundreds of girls have benefited by this wise treatment and been enabled to make the right start.

* * *

Even before the little homes were started, the distress and unhappiness of older girls because of lack of sufficient and appropriate clothing was so apparent to the woman judge that she asked women to fit out suit cases containing a change of underclothes, stockings, toilet articles, etc., and for several years suit cases for boys as well as for girls have been coming into that court. The judge gets much joy out of the pride with which men deliver these—perhaps several dozen suit cases prepared by organizations in which their wives or daughters are interested. In fact, their pride has materialized into a boys' clothing fund for the court.

The girl old enough to be of some assistance in a home can earn her way through school and with her little suit case of much-needed apparel goes forth with a sense of decency, independence, and self-respect that she could not otherwise have had.

One day several nicely fitted out suit cases arrived just as a 13-year-old girl stepped from the court room into the judge's chambers. Two suit cases were selected—in one, blue was the predominating color, in the other, pink. Little Jane was left alone to look through them and make her choice. A half hour later the judge returned and Jane asked excitedly, "Is it all mine? All, the suit case too?"

"Yes," was the reply, and then between sobs Jane raised her head and said "I didn't know anyone cared." Situations such as these cited here arise daily in a large juvenile court and it is asking much of any destitute, homeless boy or girl to make good when he or she feels "nobody cares."

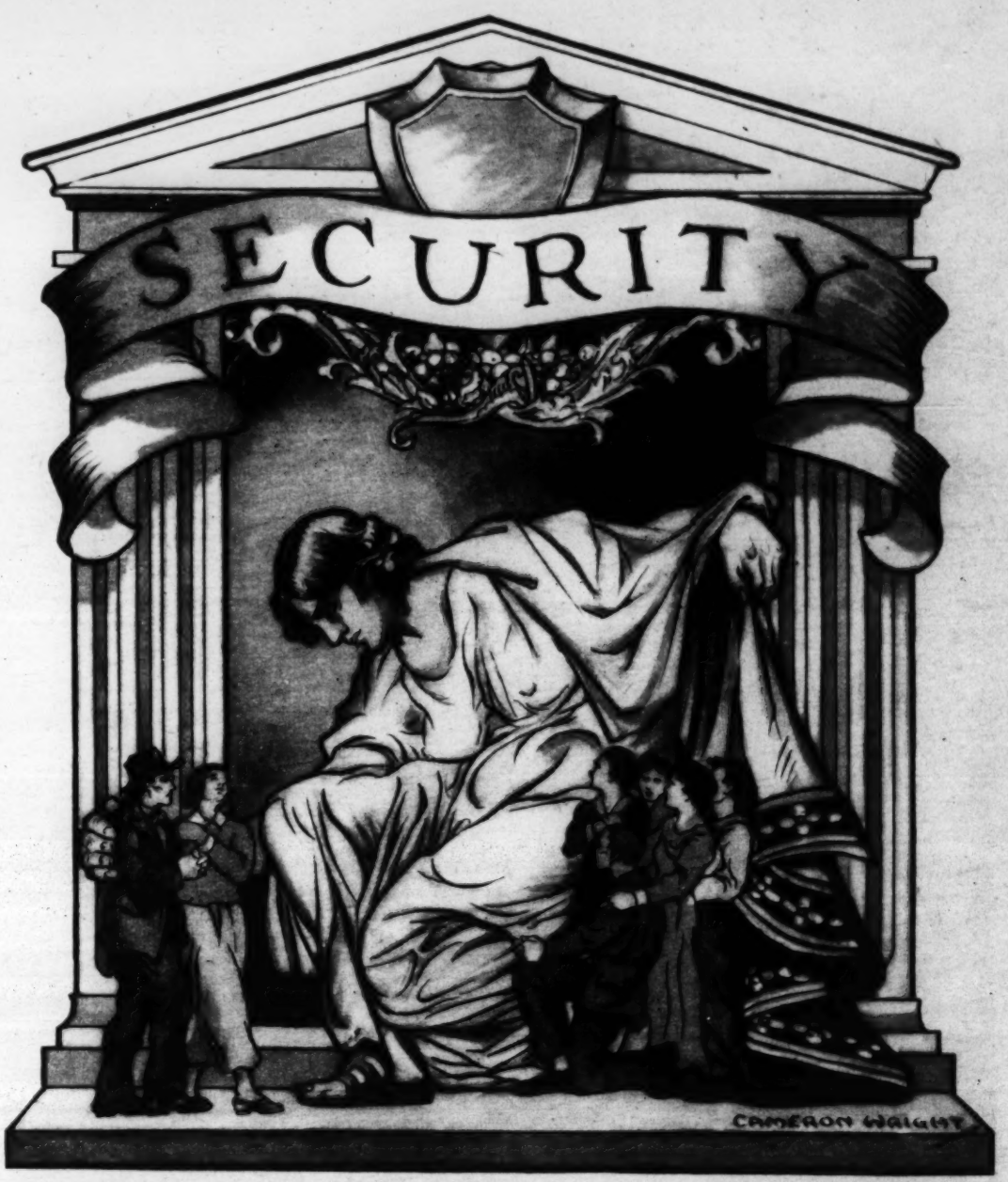
The material value in the many thousands of suit cases given is apparent but to the observing judge who discerns the heart of a child their ethical value has been far greater. It is, perhaps, this very intuitiveness of a woman's thought, her understanding sympathy with a child's point of view, her keen appreciation of the power and effectiveness of love to meet every situation that especially qualifies her to fill the place of judge in a juvenile court.

In all countries of the world where there is progressive right thinking, women are attaining those higher positions for which they are naturally fitted, and I believe that where the welfare of court children is concerned women should, in a greater degree, be installed as judges in places where their constructive decisions and discerning judgment proclaim them to be the friends rather than the austere judges of children.

Security, Catchword of the New Era

Equality, in Demand a Decade Ago, Takes Secondary Rank in World-Wide Movement for Recovery

By W. Y. Elliott



TEN YEARS AGO, IF ONE had troubled to ask, "What is it that men most desire of the state?" the answer given by almost every student of current politics would have been, "Equality." A war had been fought in which democracy was a battle-cry. A rebuilding of political systems had been attempted in which equality was a universal foundation. The only question then appeared to be, "Can equality be extended as far in the economic life as it has been in politics?"

The foremost prophets of the time were sure of the answer. Socialistic equality seemed everywhere to be gaining ground. Communists were agreed that political equality must be foregone in order to achieve the real equality that came from equal incomes—"no class domination by bourgeois masters."

Socialists of a democratic persuasion were bent on realizing more economic equality through universal suffrage. Hardy advocates of destroying the sovereignty of the state argued that only by "pluralizing authority" in many other types of groups could real democracy be achieved. Equality meant liberty of a new order; the freeing of the "dispossessed" from their wage slavery to capitalism.

That note is little heard today, except from old-fashioned doctrinaires like G. Bernard Shaw. Mr. Shaw shows his own rather muddled state by singing the praises of Mussolini and Hitler in the next breath after the praise of equality!

Russia itself has drifted away from Marxist ideas of economic equality to a practice, which in Soviet industry and agriculture alike, rewards individuals unequally and in some measure according to efforts and special talents. The whole emphasis is on "a planned economic order," and on the organic efficiency of the Soviet system. Its Communism is becoming increasingly Platonic rather than Marxian. It is a communal system that is limited to the governing class and the party. The mere producers are to be given the incentives of private property. The system is becoming that of an organic state, under the hierarchical guidance of a disciplined ruling class, though its ends are materialistic and Marxian rather than Platonic.

* * *

As for Socialism as a democratic movement, it is steadily losing ground to Communism or being overborne by Fascism. Its leaders have lost their faith and their followings. They have no longer the simple hope of outvoting the classes whom they desire to dispossess, and thus settling the issue by counting heads. They have found that the power of capital to take wings is baffling. They have even found that sabotage by capitalists is more paralyzing and effective than sabotage by workers. The consequence is that they have turned to a Fascist brand of National Socialism, or to Communism, or have been forced to flee from their countries as exiles.

The catchword of the new era has become not "equality" but "security." It would be untrue to suggest that equality won no victories. Even in the most reactionary Fascist régimes some regard must be had for a minimum subsistence level for the whole people. Indeed these movements have generally had the character of a demagogic Cæsarism which supplied the masses with bread of a sort and fended off unrest by entertainment rather than by effective laws—just as Rome provided bread and circuses for the mob.

Everyone is entitled to a living—this degree of equality exists everywhere. It is economic Communism at a subsistence level, created by doles, by public works programs, by state subsidies. But it was generally accompanied in the Fascist states by an attack on the general wage level and always by a complete denial of the political equality of democracy. The price of general security at a low level was the renunciation of free association, and the substitution of unconditional consent for responsible government.

Even the democracies which survive in the great powers have resorted at various times, under economic stress, to what amounted to emergency dictatorships, limited only by constitutional morality and the necessity of facing the electorate at fixed periods. The necessity of regulating national systems of economies intent upon the maximum possible degree of self-sufficiency has led to the most drastic state interference in every field of business and finance.

* * *

This whole program of the national state, in which equality is only a leveling by-product of reducing private capital and making profits impossible, is undertaken in the name of security. It is security in the first instance against foreign powers, security both military and economic, but, for most states, primarily military. The logical French have been frankest in admitting this aim. War must not find them unprepared in industry, raw materials, or foodstuffs, any more than in armaments.

Gold and financial power are equally important sinews of war, so each state begins to adopt a mercantilist attitude toward its trade balance. It begins to contemplate, even if it does not apply generally, measures of exclusion against domination by foreign capital, or dependence on foreign sources of supply. The next step is to force expatriation of foreign capital which is invested in territory under its control by a variety of measures, many of which amount to confiscation. The repudiation of gold clauses is only one variety of such measures. Abrupt changes in currency values, rationing of foreign exchanges, etc., all apply in the same manner. Conservation of its own resources leads to exclusion of foreign ownership by a variety of measures which include direct discriminatory legislation, administrative "discouragement," and financial sabotage.

The domestic meaning of security turns upon controlling the total national economy in such a way as to provide, first, subsistence to all, and then as great an efficiency as possible in the national economy.

The two themes are not necessarily incompatible but the equalitarian pull toward raising the level of general income at the expense of profits leads to a communistic trend, while emphasis on economic efficiency as a productive measure tends to give any government, even that of Soviet Russia, a turn toward Fascism: that is, it exalts the nation at the expense, if necessary, of the individual consumer and wage earner. It does not hesitate to sacrifice a class, say the agricultural producer, to the need of a greater industrial diversification. Or the policy may be to put the screws on the industrial wage earner and the bureaucrat in order to keep up an industrial structure otherwise doomed. This would describe Mussolini's system, for all its imposing façade of the corporations. Equality of sacrifice will not be so important as the continued functioning of the total economic organism, as it is planned by the directing head of the government.

* * *

The English experiment, since the defection of MacDonald as the leader of Labor and the Conservative coup of 1931, has put the emphasis upon security for the Empire, and efficiency under the profit motive. The French appear to be at almost a dead center between equalitarian desires which result in an unbalanced budget and economic orthodoxy in respect to price and cost policy.

The American experiment under Roosevelt has a distinctly equalitarian tinge in its efforts to lift the farmer and the laborer out of their economic morass by the scruff of their necks, at the same time counting on giving a more real security to business by permitting it wide latitude in suppressing "unfair" competition, and even allowing some measure of price-fixing.

Whether the indirect effects of devaluing the currency in terms of gold will not be to reduce real wages at their most rigid points and therefore to take back with one hand what was given so lavishly with the other, will require closer examination. It might, cannily pursued, be the only politically feasible method of doing so. If it proved to have this effect, it would to a large degree undo what one set of backers of the NRA have hoped for—that is, a real rise in wages.

In any case, security, under the American system, seems to imply at least the right to earn a decent living. For that reason it is safe to predict that only political genius can contrive at the present time to save the United States from a state-managed economy. Having embarked on a deliberate attempt to salvage farmers by forcing them to a level of production more nearly compatible with market prospects, it is difficult to stop short of price-fixing. And few experts suppose that to be a "simple solution" and one compatible with the maintenance of a capitalistic economy. Price-fixing in one sphere, particularly in so important a sphere as American agriculture, inevitably leads to compensatory control in other sectors of economic life.

Is, then, the nationalistic and organic state inevitable? Does "security" imply a radical alteration of political institutions if the equalitarian pull is not to destroy all hopes of efficiency and of economic recovery? Are we likely to emerge from the ordeal as Socialists or as Fascists? What are the implications in foreign policy? Complete economic isolation? More imperialism or less? Is a continental American regionalism the next practical step, if national isolation is not to be complete? What hopes are there of regaining the conditions of a more stable world economy, and of international security from war?

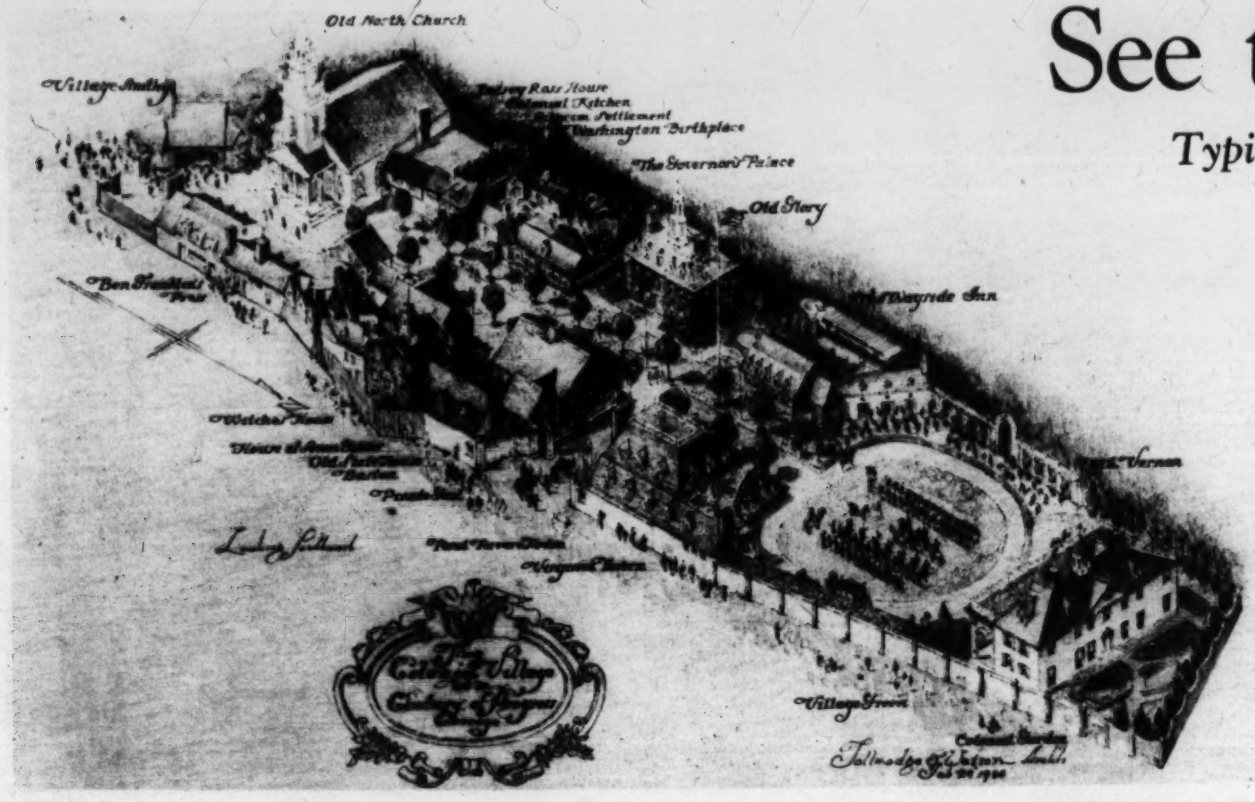
Surely, the answers to these questions interest all men everywhere, but Americans most pressingly. One would need to feel a prophetic certainty to assume that answers to them will not be given the mocking lie on many points by the next ten or twenty years of our national life.

The best that one can do is to try to gauge the pressures that are being put on by nationalism, and the temper of the American people and its leaders in resisting them. So far they have left all doors open to the old and sound traditions of peace and freedom. But that a strong wind is blowing that may force some of them shut, few can doubt.

See the World in

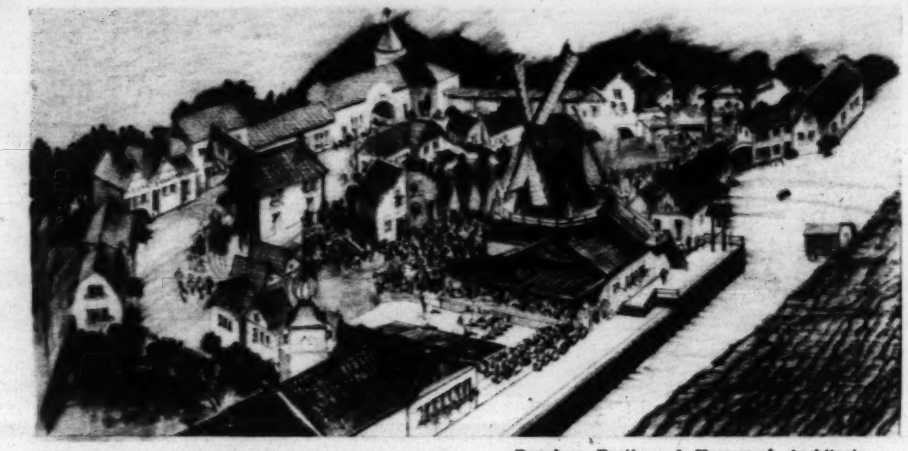
Typical Villages of Many Countries A
Chicago's A Century of

By Dorothea



Tallmadge & Watson, Architects

Authentic Reproductions of Many Buildings Important in Early American History Appear in the Colonial Village.



Burnham Brothers & Hammond, Architects

Quaint Houses, Sparkling Canals, Dikes and Picturesque Windmills Form a Part of the Dutch Village.

A DOZEN LOVELY old-world towns, seemingly mellowed by the centuries, have sprung up on Chicago's lake shore in the last few weeks. On land made by filling in the waters just before the world's fair started its plans—probably about the newest land one could find—these antique villages have appeared with all their historic appeal. Chicago, child of the skyscraper age, thus finds itself host to a colony of towns which in appearance seem many centuries older than itself.

The serene beauty of Mediterranean villages with their tinted plaster walls, their tiled roofs and weathered beams, and the cooler charms of mountain hamlets, of the north countries and old England have been reproduced in record time for the second season of the Chicago world's fair. A collection of national scenes such as has probably not been assembled before for an exposition, the foreign villages promise to make the revised exposition which opens Saturday (May 26) one of greatly increased interest to Americans hungry for glimpses of other lands.

On one, two and three-acre plots, architects and craftsmen have "reproduced" old England with the narrow winding streets of Shakespeare's time; Spain of the grille balconies and pastel colors; Holland with its dike and canal; minareted Tunis; a cool Black Forest village; Italy of the leaning tower and arcaded loggias; Ireland with authentic imported peat and Tara's hall, and independent Switzerland with chalets and clock towers. Early Mexico is reproduced with some beautiful details, and other exhibits depict parts of Paris, Morocco and Shanghai. "Picturesque Belgium," whose financial and artistic success last year was chiefly responsible for this fine new crop of towns, is back with improvements, such as flower gardens. And last comes the Colonial American village, one of the best of them. Since it is the only one which cannot be called "foreign," it is urging people to "See America First."

The villages seem likely to be the hit of the revised exposition. All are interesting, and most of them are really surprising achievements in reproducing antiquity and quaintness in boom town tempo. They represent a private investment on the part of the companies erecting them of around $2,500,000, according to estimates of the world's fair staff, and have been made possible by the coöperation of a great many persons, among them natives of countries represented and some government officials who are eager to see their homelands well portrayed. The designers have had a jolly time with these storybook towns whose areas of two and three acres have given them a wide space for the play of fancy.

There is an amusing air of competition among the village makers, who include, by the way, some nationally known architects. A standard for all of them was set last year by "Picturesque Belgium," whose accurately copied old stone walls, sculpture, bridges and cobblestone streets drew throngs of visitors. Now the village sponsors are all trying to outdo Belgium and each other.

Each is eager to prove the authenticity of his village. The director of one will unroll yards of photographic film to show how members of his staff have taken great numbers of pictures of architectural details in the country of the village's origin. Another director will pull out a foreign bill of lading listing the number of antique windows, doors, and pieces of grille work shipped from his native land for his reproduced town. Others pride themselves on having made plaster casts of the original stones as a basis for their reproductions.

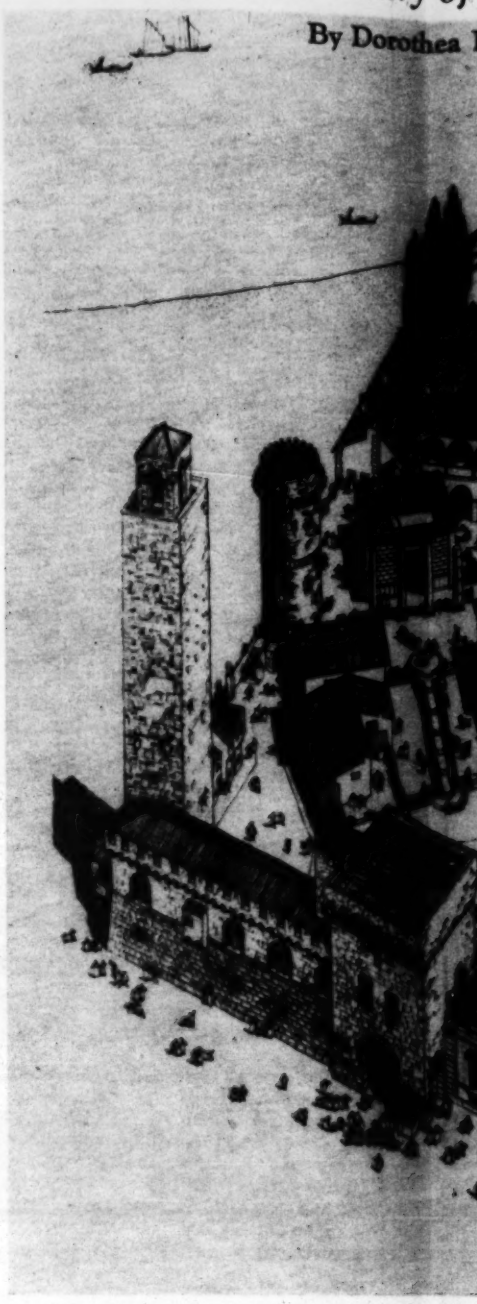
There is even competition in mountains. Both the Black Forest village and the Swiss town required mountain backgrounds. Since it wasn't found practicable to bring over a Jungfrau or a Feldberg, scenic artists had to be called in. The Black Forest mountain was painted first, causing considerable concern to the Swiss mountain designer because it was so good. Was it possible for his to be better?

In all of the villages the architects have aimed to give the effect of actuality, but in many cases the size of the buildings has been reduced. Mount Vernon, for example, is eight-ninths of its original size. But since there is a general reduction of scale the change is not noticeable to the average visitor, who is impressed with the conscientious reproduction of a great amount of detail.

There is surprising variety among the villages. Each has its special attrac-

Burnham Brothers & Hammond, Architects

The Streets of Shanghai, a Reproduction of a Section of the Famed Chinese Port, With Gay and Colorful Buildings, Will Carry Out the Far East Atmosphere.



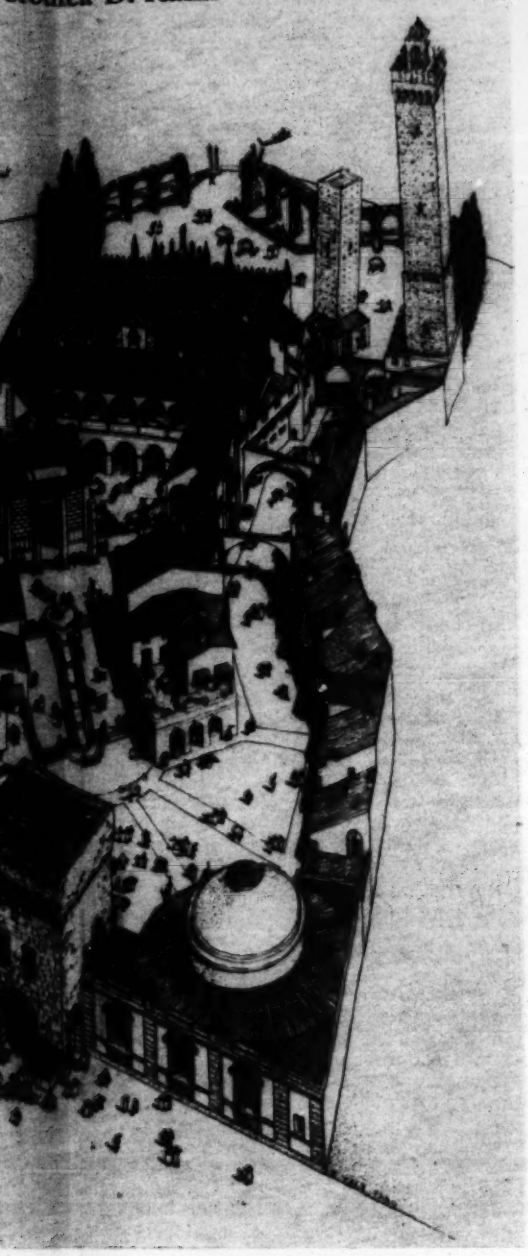
Faithful Reproductions of Age-Worn Architectural Mast to the Authentic Atmosphere

Roofs Covered With Synthetic Snow and Glass Icicles (German) Village

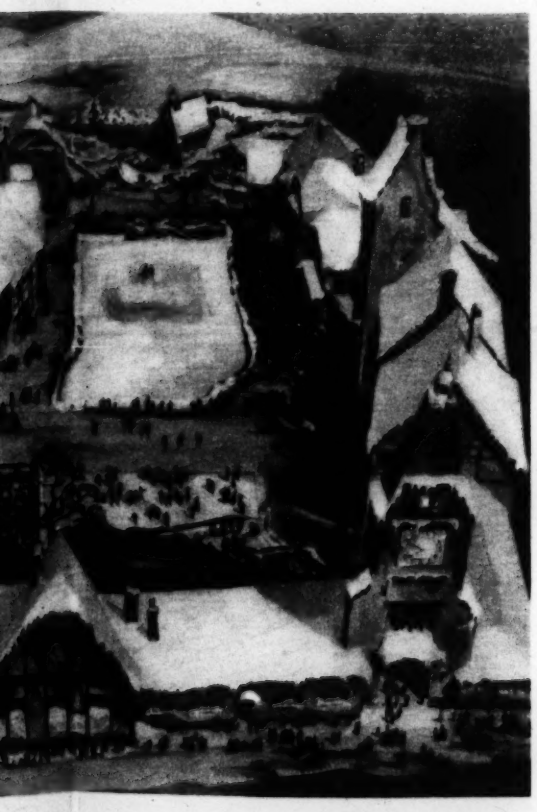
in an Afternoon

ıtries Are Reproduced in Great Detail at tury of Progress Exposition

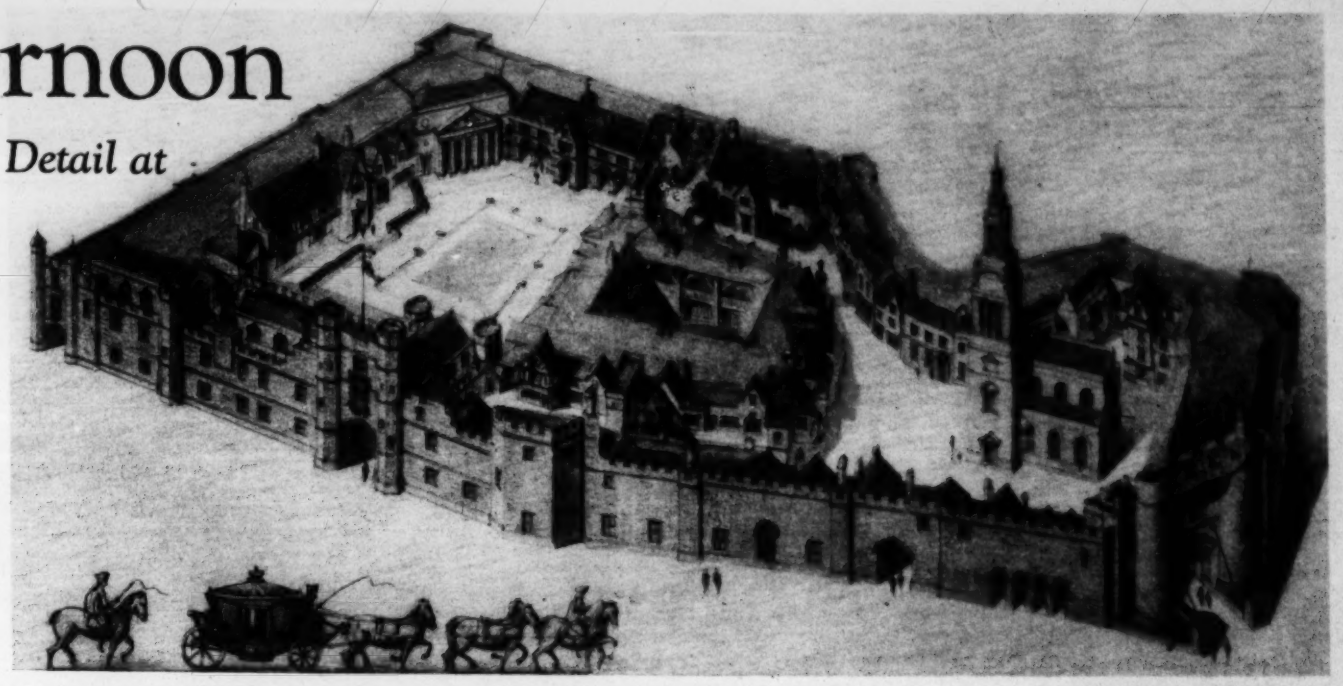
Dorothea D. Kahn



Schmidt, Garden & Erikson, Architects
rchitectural Masterpieces, Including a Leaning Tower, Contribute ntic Atmosphere of the Italian Village.



Paul M. Puller, Architect
and Glass Icicles and an Ice Skating Rink Mark the Black Forest (German) Village in Winter.



Holabird & Root, Architects
Portions of the Tower of London, Ann Hathaway's Cottage and Sulgrave Manor Are Among the Reproductions of Famous Buildings in the English Village

tions. The Spanish village is receiving an official exhibit of art treasures and handcrafts from the Spanish Government. Tunis, which makes a beautiful picture on the lake shore, has an Arab theater. The Italian village is proud of its leaning tower, a copy of the *garisenda* tower of Bologna, 135 feet high with a 6-foot lean.

Switzerland, copying many of the street corners of Berne, Lucerne and Zurich, has a tower with a mechanical clock like that in old Berne. From it, at regular intervals, a king steps out, lifts his scepter, while 10 correctly dressed little bears perform antics. The Black Forest village has a big outdoor ice skating pond on which entertainers will demonstrate the winter sports of this German recreation center. It also has a cuckoo clock tower, and is going to show how the clocks are made with native craftsmen on the spot.

Old England has many charms, for its historic spots, like the Old Cheshire Cheese Inn, Ann Hathaway's cottage, and a Christopher Wren church, are familiar to American students of literature. Outstanding among its attractions is a carefully worked out reproduction of the Globe Theater of Shakespeare's day, in which condensed versions of Shakespeare's plays are to be given by well-known directors in the pure Elizabethan manner.

The Dutch village has a real dike. It was planned for effect, but was found to be a practical necessity to keep Lake Michigan from stealing some of the village territory when the lake level rose, as it does from time to time. Ireland, Mexico, Paris, Morocco, Streets of Shanghai are all offering characteristic

The Homes, Churches and Shrines of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries Are Seen in the Spanish Village.

national entertainment in appropriate architectural settings. Most of them are featuring native food.

The Colonial village, especially interesting to Americans because it shows them copies of such familiar historic spots as Mount Vernon, Paul Revere's House, Old North Church, and George Washington's birthplace, has the added attraction of offering glimpses of colonial life. A village smith has been engaged to pound the anvil in the smithy which stands under a real spreading chestnut tree, quite like that in Longfellow's poem. Most of the villages have plans for bringing in inhabitants to show native arts and crafts. "Spain," for example, is importing a troupe of 31 accomplished dancers and musicians to show Spanish folk dancing.

In general, Chicago confidently expects its second season of the fair to be much better than the first. Mr. Rufus C. Dawes, the business man president of the exposition, and his staff have taken great care to study the responses of last year's visitors and act accordingly, giving them more of the things they liked and doing away with things they didn't care for.

The basic science exhibits, which attempted the previously untried feat of offering a great animated textbook of natural science as a world's fair show, proved a great drawing card last year, Mr. Dawes said, and these are to be repeated with some improved mechanisms, and a new emphasis.

Industrial exhibits promise to be even stronger this year. The decision of Henry Ford to enter was a great stimulus to the whole exposition. Mr. Ford supplements the excellent automotive exhibits put on afresh by last year's exhibitors with one which does not duplicate the others, but which is so important that it has been called "a little exposition in itself." It includes a giant building which is to be illumined in a spectacular way at night.

Many other exhibits which people liked in 1933 are back with improvements. The Horticultural Show is now being sponsored by the Society of American Florists. The model homes are being remodeled, and several modern farm houses added. The Hall of Religion, whose popularity was one of the surprises of the 1933 exposition, is being reopened. "The Wings of a Century," a pageant of transportation, has added some new scenes.

The official art exhibit of the fair, a loan collection showing the development of American painting, is hung in the Art Institute of Chicago, not far from the exposition grounds.

More good free entertainment is promised this year. Two of the country's leading symphony orchestras, those of Chicago and Detroit, have been engaged to give open-air concerts, thanks to two commercial sponsors.

Preparation for the new features of the fair has proceeded on schedule. The buildings look fresh and gay in a new color scheme, simpler than last year's and with more white spaces. The lighting system has been improved, and now a giant fountain with an elaborate color lighting equipment is all ready to set the dark lagoon ablaze.

A far happier atmosphere prevails this year on the eve of the opening than that felt last season, when skepticism about the fair's success was rather general. The 1934 exposition begins in an air of hopefulness and good cheer which the 1933 fair helped to bring about.

Peopled With Peasants, Shop Workers and Craftsmen, All in Their Native Costumes, the Swiss Village is Replete With the Quaint Charm of Old Switzerland

Among the New Books

Ingenious but Misguided

Louis XV and His Times, by Pierre Gaxotte. Translated by J. Lewis May. London: Jonathan Cape. 12s. 6d. net. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $5.

M. Gaxotte, who has himself written a history of the French Revolution, complains that French people "entertain the mistaken idea that their history began in 1789." Perhaps not so mistaken after all. It is true that history begins for the Englishman with William the Conqueror, for the Russian with the Varagians (though the modern Russian has shown a disposition to substitute the date 1917), for the German with Arminius and for Mr. H. G. Wells with the protoplasm. But one must draw the line somewhere; and a good case could be made for placing the birth of *modern* history in the last quarter of the eighteenth century.

Certainly there is little in common between the modern Frenchman and the contemporary of Louis XV. Pompous rather than dignified, devout rather than religious, a moral rather than immoral, the ministers, courtiers and favorites of Louis XV belong to an age so remote from today that not all M. Gaxotte's skill can make them quite real.

* * *

Louis XV of France has gone down to history as an amiable voluptuary, for whom the word duty meant the *duty* of subjects to their monarch, not the duty of a monarch to his subjects. Where his own comforts and pleasures were assured, he was inclined to be as indulgent to others as to himself. He had not, as the saying goes, a bad heart; and flattering courtiers bestowed on him the epithet "the Well-Beloved." M. Gaxotte has set out to make the best of his hero's good qualities. He dismisses, with good show of reason, the favorite legends how Louis as a boy killed his pet doe with his own hand in order to enjoy the sight of its torments; or how, callous and unmoved, he watched the funeral procession of Mme. de Pompadour leave the Palace of Versailles. But if he was not callous about his pet animals and his favorites, it is difficult to acquit him of being callous about his country. The man who said "Après moi le deluge," and paved the way for the French Revolution, deserves no special honor from his compatriots.

* * *

In short, it is possible to save Louis' heart—but only at the expense of his head. It is easier to pity than to respect him. He became King at the age of 5; he was brought up in a corrupt, pleasure-seeking court; he was surrounded from his infancy by flatterers. He never faced, or even understood, the hard realities of life outside the playground of Versailles.

For the history of the world the most decisive event of the reign was the loss by France of the whole (with a few insignificant exceptions) of her American and Asiatic dominions. M. Gaxotte shows that the most enlightened French opinion of the day was that France was better off without colonies—an opinion doubtless connected with the economic fact that France, unlike England, was self-supporting. Still, whatever the state of opinion in France, the colonies were, after all, not voluntarily abandoned as useless, but defended and lost through military maladministration and incompetence—an event which reflects little credit on the absolute monarch responsible for the system.

"Louis XV and His Times" has many merits. It is readable, tolerant, many-sided and accurate. But its attempt to resuscitate the reputation of Louis XV is a misguided, though ingenious, *tour de force*. It also has some minor defects. The author follows the modern fashion (now almost old-fashioned enough to be discarded) of quoting no sources or authorities even for his most controversial statements. There is neither bibliography nor index—regrettable omissions in a book intended for serious readers; and the chapter headings are of the uninformative kind which will not help anyone to find what he wants.

E. H. CARR.

Civilian Prisoners of War

Black Monastery, by Aladar Kuncz. London: Chatto & Windus. 10s. 6d. net.

If this book were a mere collection of stories of prison horror, I should not be writing about it in this newspaper. In the first place the book is literature—which among other things means that there is no propaganda in it; in the second place it is something immensely more impressive than a catalogue of bestialities, however truthfully reported, could be; in the third, it is a book conceived in love and not in hatred.

An internment camp is a microcosm of the world, and, after four years of internment in France, the author, a Hungarian, emerged able to record its comedies, its idyls, its passions, farces and meditations, as well as its degradations and tragedies, and also to present beautifully just, sympathetic and subtle studies of the prisoners. The prison plays an important part in literature and "Black Monastery" seems to me to be among the classics of the genre.

* * *

It is difficult to know what events or people to pick out of a book which is as packed with characters as a novel by Dickens or Dostoevsky. The title "Black Monastery" is not a sensational invention; it is the English of Noirmoutier, an ancient disused fortress on an island off the coast of La Vendée, which had held prisoners in the Franco-German War. To this place some 240 men were sent, mainly Germans, Austrians, Hungarians and Poles. Sanitation was almost nonexistent and the men slept 40 or 50 to a room, on straw.

After a considerable period in Noirmoutier, the interned civilians were transferred to L'Ile d'Yeu, where material conditions were better, but where by the end of the war madness, disease and death had come to many whose spiritual resources were insufficient for the strain. The men were drawn from all classes and had all the eccentricities of their classes. Waiters, gypsies, painters, sculptors, small tradesmen artisans and dandies were all thrown together. Bewildered by their situation, innocent of any interest in the war, they soon set about constructing a protective life for themselves with the fascinating ingenuity of so many Robinson Crusoes.

* * *

There is no space to indicate here the bizarre differentiations of character, the close studies the prisoners (in their never-failing watchfulness) made of their governors, who varied from the amiable to the ruthless and sadist upstart. The interesting things are the growth of a prison consciousness and solidarity, the sudden stammering powerlessness of a petty despot when the outraged humanity of the prisoners rose in spontaneous rebellion, the moments when gaolers and gaoled revealed themselves as human beings.

There are two passages which I found exceptionally moving. One describes the author's journey into the town under guard to buy Christmas presents for his fellows, and how he craved to touch the people he passed, because a free human being seemed something incredible and wonderful to him. The other, at the end of the book, describes how, after the war, the prisoners were marched to some public hall in the preliminary stage of their release. The inhabitants who had spat upon them, the women and children who had hysterically demanded their lives, at the beginning of the war, now stood back with shame and pity. "*Les pauvres*," they said. And one French gentleman broke all regulations and insisted on carrying off the young Hungarian to his house for the night on that day of release, and asked pathetically, "Did you hate us?" The answer was that they, the prisoners, had never been able to *understand*. The silence of the Frenchman after that remark is one of the most striking things in the book. But every page has such things. Putting it down at the end one experiences what is experienced only with the highest kind of literature: a feeling of power, pity and a kind of exaltation. The prison has become the world.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

The Swastika Puzzle

Hitler: Whence and Whither? by Wickham Steed. London: Nisbet. 3s. 6d. net.

Nazi Germany Explained, by Vernon Bartlett. London: Gollancz. 5s. net.

It is, perhaps, impossible to isolate the typical British view upon the Swastika puzzle. But Mr. Wickham Steed and Mr. Vernon Bartlett may be regarded as presenting reasonably characteristic cross-section of the English attitude toward Hitlerism.

Mr. Steed regards National Socialism as the outgrowth of an erroneous philosophy. Mr. Bartlett, less critical of present-day German idealism, is under no illusions as to the gravity of the situation in the Reich although he falls short of the "explanation" which his title promises.

Compact and Lucid Form

Mr. Steed performs a service in reducing to compact and lucid form the doctrines of Gobineau and Chamberlain which may be regarded as forming the basis not only for the ideas of "Nordic Supremacy" but for the "Aryanism" of the National Socialists. Proceeding to analyze the fundamental social and governmental ideas of Hitlerite Germany, Mr. Steed concludes that they "represent a challenge to western civilization."

> The issue (he writes) is now fairly joined between two incompatible systems and philosophies. Upon the outcome of this contest the fate of Europe and of western liberal civilization may depend. . . . This civilization, with its care for individual freedom of thought, word and deed, under laws duly made by representative assemblies, is today upheld by only two of the major nations in western Europe—Great Britain and France. United in purpose and aim, these two nations may stand, and, in standing together, may yet save Europe from the disaster that will surely overwhelm it and them if they suffer themselves to be divided.

Admitted Haste

Mr. Bartlett's book is depreciated by the admitted haste with which it is prepared and the repetition of chronological material already available and in far more exhaustive form. Moreover it is somewhat amusing to find Mr. Bartlett documenting his case by quotations from *Mein Kampf* after having declared in his earlier pages that it is "unfair" to use Herr Hitler's book as evidence of the bellicose character of National Socialist philosophy. Yet such considerations do not impugn Mr. Bartlett's main conclusions. Objectively he sees the necessity of dealing with the German situation as it is—"Either National Socialism, and we make the best of it, or a period of chaos leading to a choice between Communism and an impossibly reactionary military dictatorship."

For in dealing with Germany, Mr. Bartlett is convinced the issues of peace and war, decency and hatred, depend upon the outside world's ability to remove "the humiliation that will otherwise drive Germany to destroy herself and the world."

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The Autobiography of an Interpreter of Poets

My House of Life, by Jessie B. Rittenhouse. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, $3.50.

FROM GIRLHOOD the life of Miss Jessie B. Rittenhouse has been devoted, deliberately and consistently, to the cause of poetry. This does not mean simply that she has written poetry, though there are three volumes of her own lyrics—"The Door of Dreams," "The Lifted Cup" and "The Secret Bird"; it means her appraising and collecting of modern poetry into anthologies, her tireless reviewing and lecturing, and her important service as a founder and for 10 years as the secretary of the Poetry Society of America.

Poetry and poets are therefore the major theme of her autobiography, "My House of Life." She was hardly more than a child when she and her cousin Kate found Byron, Tennyson and Browning in the family bookcase and hid themselves away in some haunt to read. Her home fostered a sense of beauty, for it was a rambling white house set among great trees in the Genesee Valley. The flower garden, the girdle of golden white fields, the white bridge over the creek, the fragrance of apples and grapes and the Scottish Highland strain from her mother's side of the house went into the making of a poetry lover. There was always gracious living in her home and the homes of her kinsfolk, even at times when money was not plentiful.

* * *

Yet the pursuit of poetry was not her first choice. From her school days she longed to give herself to the work of prison reform. Almost she found an opening, then that door closed, and she turned to her other great love—poetry.

Among her earliest writing was a review of a book of verse, curiously the work of the man who many years later became her husband, Clinton Scollard. She was wise enough to cast her poetry reviews in the form of feature articles, and in that guise she dealt with many volumes. By 1900 she was able to turn to more serious criticism and, in 1904, she began reviewing poetry for the New York Times. The same year came her book, "The Younger American Poets"; in 1913, an anthology, "The Little Book of Modern Verse," followed by four others of a similar nature. Already in 1909 had come the founding of the Poetry Society of America, incorporated by five persons, among whom Miss Rittenhouse was the only woman. For the next 10 years she spent most of her time writing and speaking on behalf of the society, and had much to do with the forming of similar organizations in many states, which have all helped to build an audience for poetry.

* * *

This work brought Miss Rittenhouse the acquaintance of many poets, both in America and elsewhere, and perhaps the most valuable, as well as the most interesting, portions of her autobiography are those containing glimpses of the personalities of many writers—Louise Imogen Guiney, Edith Thomas, Amy Lowell, John Masefield, Vachel Lindsay, Edna St. Vincent Millay, Ezra Pound and others. Her comments are brief, vivid and almost always enthusiastic; perhaps a little rose-colored. She saw many of these poets make their beginnings, and saw them succeed. She has some fresh information to give regarding the rise of Imagism and Amy Lowell's connection with it. In a conversation with Du Bose Heyward and Hervey Allen, on her porch at "Watersmeet," the Poetry Society of South Carolina, so productive of important work, was born. While she was traveling in Italy with Sara Teasdale, she heard that poet improvise, almost on the spur of the moment, many of the lyrics that afterward appeared in "Rivers to the Sea."

* * *

Miss Rittenhouse's autobiography is noticeably a study in environment. From the romantic background of the Genesee Valley, with glimpses of Chicago, Michigan and Florida, she went to a room on Rutland Square in Boston, whence in the first half-decade of this century she sallied forth to enjoy the society of such persons as Louise Chandler Moulton, J. T. Trowbridge, Colonel Higginson, Miss Guiney, Margaret Deland, Alice Brown, Josephine Preston Peabody, and the many who made Boston a really exciting literary center in those days. From Boston she moved to New York, where for many years she and her mother made their apartment a gathering place for poets. After a time there was "Watersmeet" in Kent, Connecticut, where three waterfalls sing together at the foot of Mt. Schaghticoke, with annual sojourns in Winter Park, Florida, amid a circle of poets and poetry lovers there.

This autobiography records a life so happily spent in purposeful work and choice surroundings that though entirely adult, it is good for girls to read. Its special interest is, of course, to all men and women who care about modern American poetry.

WINNIFRED K. RUGG

Mr. Stearns Comes Home

Rediscovering America, by Harold E. Stearns. New York: Liveright. $2.

MR. HAROLD E. STEARNS is an American. So delighted was he by the discovery of that momentous fact in 1932 that he has written—perhaps "thrown together" would express it more exactly—a book. It's all about Mr. Stearns. Of course, it's supposed to be about America, but nobody will hold that against Mr. Stearns. After all, Mr. Stearns is very interesting. He's an intellectual—at least the book says so, and certainly there is evidence on every page that Mr. Stearns remembers a great many of the things that he learned in college years and years ago. He even starts off each chapter with a quotation from Rabelais, and certainly that is a very intellectual thing to do.

HAROLD E. STEARNS

It was in 1932 that Mr. Stearns returned to the United States, after a voluntary exile of 13 years in France. Despite his devotion to French ways of living, the esprit gaulois and all that, he made the grand discovery that America was *home*. One marvels that such flamboyant good spirits, such aggressive self-assurance and wisecracking volubility should ever for a moment have been at home anywhere but in the United States. At any rate, Mr. Stearns is very encouraging about America. Economically, spiritually, artistically, it's all on the up and up.

"The increasing good taste of native American architecture," he writes, "is due, I believe, to frank marriage of function to design. . . . That is, our architecture has, like so many other things, become native, i. e., American and individual . . ." and he isn't referring to skyscraper architecture but to the everyday church - home - town hall-public school type of thing. That's an example of how optimistic Mr. Stearns is.

And yet, despite the book's superficiality and its incorrigible tendency toward a college sophomore smartness, it does touch one at times. Perhaps there is a hint of loneliness behind the author's sudden conversion to his newly found faith, something a little desperate almost. Certainly the book is serious in intention. That is why Mr. Stearns is so much more likable—because so much more real—than the "America" which he gives us in these slap-dash pages as the rediscovery of his mature years. "We have grown up," he declaims. Well, not quite, perhaps.

R. P.

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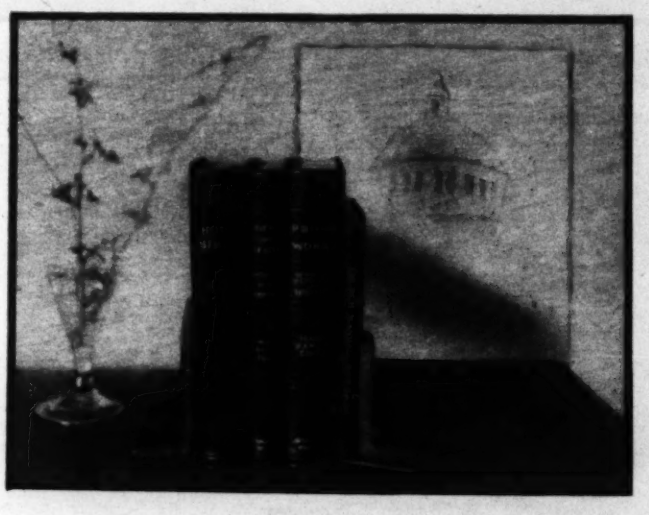

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The Soviets Penetrate the East in Search of Markets

Soviet Economic Policy in the East, by Violet Conolly. New York: Oxford University Press. $2.25 net.

MISS CONOLLY'S monograph represents a valuable contribution to knowledge of a little known subject. It is far easier to trace the main outline of Soviet trade with America, England and Germany than to study Soviet commercial penetration in such remote lands as Outer Mongolia, Sin Kiang and Afghanistan. Miss Conolly would be the first to admit the imperfect nature of the material which has, in many cases, been at her disposal. But by consulting Soviet and non-Soviet sources she has pieced together a plausible and readable account of a process which has political as well as economic implications.

From the first years of its trade relations with the outside world the Soviet Government was inclined to exempt Eastern countries, suppliers of foodstuffs and raw materials, from the full rigors of the monopoly of foreign trade which was applied in dealing with the industrialized countries of the West. Conciliatory gestures were made, especially in the case of Persia, by renouncing property and extra-territorial rights held by the Tsarist Government.

* * *

In spite of these concessions the course of trade between the Soviet Union and its Eastern neighbors, notably Turkey and Persia, has been far from uniformly smooth. The change in the character of the country's economic system has not eliminated the desire, on the part of Russia's commercial representatives, to make profits and capture markets; and complaints of sharp dealing and of undue exploitation of a geographical situation which makes North Persia very dependent on Russia have not been infrequent. As in most commercial disputes, the fault has doubtless not been altogether on one side.

Despite occasional gusts of dispute, Soviet commercial policy in the East has been, in the main, successful. While Soviet imports from Eastern countries (leaving out of account China proper and Japan, which are not included in the scope of the present book) are about the same as those of pre-war Russia, Soviet exports to the countries of the Near and Middle East, together with Mongolia and Sin Kiang, amount to 14 per cent of the country's exports, as against 6 per cent in pre-war times.

* * *

Soviet economic policies have in some cases excited imitation in neighboring Eastern lands: Persia's state monopoly of foreign trade and Turkey's drive for domestic industrialization (substantially aided by a large scale credit in machinery which the Soviet Government granted to Turkey in 1932) are cases in point. Matches and textiles, sugar and oil are Soviet products which have found their way to the ancient bazaars of inmost Asia.

Some of the most interesting pages of Miss Conolly's book are devoted to a description of Soviet economic penetration of Outer Mongolia and Sin Kiang, two enormous, sparsely populated areas which still appear on the map as part of China, although their connection with the central Chinese authority at Nanking is, at best, tenuous. In fact, Outer Mongolia, to all intents and purposes, has been under Soviet suzerainty for the last decade and more; and one result of this has been that Soviet trade organizations have effectively ousted merchants of other nationalities. With a glint of the humor that occasionally lights up a serious book Miss Conolly remarks:

"To the Soviets Mongolia serves a twofold object. It is regarded as a convenient laboratory for carrying out an experiment in world revolution and also as a closed preserve for certain raw materials needed by the Soviet Union."

* * *

While no such process, barely distinguishable from outright annexation, has taken place in Sin Kiang or Chinese Turkestan, the isolation of this latter region from China proper and the significant industrial and transportation developments in Soviet Siberia and Kazakstan seem to point to a steady growth of Soviet economic influence which may, in time, have political results. Miss Conolly rightly points to the construction of the Turksib railroad, which runs parallel to the Chinese frontier for a long distance, and to the projected building of branch lines to points on the frontier of Sin Kiang as important steps calculated to facilitate the access of Soviet goods to the Sin Kiang market.

There is every likelihood that, with the development of air and motor transportation, these far-away countries of inner Asia will become less inaccessible in future years. As the results of industrialization in the Soviet East become more evident and as other powers take a more lively interest in what is going on in these vast, remote tracts of Asia, hitherto visited mainly by explorers and scientists, the value of Miss Conolly's pioneer book, analyzing a phase of Soviet policy in which economics and politics are often inextricably blended, will be more keenly appreciated.

W. H. CHAMBERLIN.

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The Thatcher Is Disappearing

By Lady Erskine-Crum

THERE ARE STILL THATCHED roofs in many English villages stretching right across the country from Norfolk to Cornwall. But, by degrees, thatch is disappearing because the thatcher has gone. Now when roofs have to be repaired, a beautiful barn or a centuries-old cottage may find itself with an armor-plating of corrugated iron, or headgear of red tiles or gray slates instead of a new crown of sunshine-golden reed. Imagine my pleasure, therefore, when touring in the West Country, at meeting by chance this now rare artisan at work.

I had left my car and was standing trying to decide which lane had the most inviting turning, when a man came up behind me leading an Exmoor pony. It drew a tiny cart piled high with bundles of golden wheat straw.

"You know these lanes?" I said to the man. "Is there anything worth seeing around here?"

He halted the pony, removed his cap—apparently to help him to think better.

"Maybe the thatcher can tell you," he said. "He goes about the countryside more'n nor I do. He's just round the corner, thatching the barn. I'm taking him his straw."

We walked beside the pony till we came to a bald-rafted barn. In the cobbled yard below sat a young and stalwart Anglo-Saxon—just as it might have been 800 years ago—whittling green withy and hazel into spars and ledgers. His hair was the color of corn, his eyes as blue as the heavenly patches between the rafters. His knees were heavily padded, his pattens, paring hook, spar hook, two-foot wooden bodkin, and tarred cord lay beside him.

No; there wasn't much to see hereabouts, except old churches and farms and cottages and such like . . . all thatched at one time. The walk up the combe—where he cut his withies—was pretty.

I helped unload the bundles and sat down on one.

As the thatcher watered the straw he explained: "It prevents it from slipping and it is better for paring off; hand-thrashed," he added, "is less bruised than machine-thrashed." He gathered up three great bundles, one in each hand and one under his left arm, and walked erect up the ladder. I perched myself on top of the wall close by, from where I could converse with him.

One foot on his ladder and one on his "standing jack"—a board with sharp curved hooks he clamped into the thatch below—his busy needle was thrust continually at arm's length through the thick strata of reed. Sometimes, he told me, when he pulled off the old thatch right down to the rafters and battens he would find a beautiful oak roof put together without a single nail. Sometimes he put new thatch over the old, as deep as five layers, one on top of the other; but he preferred to pull off the old—and in doing this he had once found an old Chinese doll, and at another time an Elizabethan child's shoe.

Photograph by Lady Erskine-Crum

BUILDING A ROOF IN RURAL ENGLAND
The Thatcher at Work on His "Standing Jack" Presents a Picture That Is Now Seldom Seen.

The afternoon slipped by as he worked. He started always at the bottom, his foundation small bundles of reed, "office wads" he called them; then, layer after layer, he worked his courses along from left to right, up and up. Each small bundle or handful was flattened, and held in place, as near the middle as possible, with a ledger, or split withy, running flatways along; spars of withy or hazel twisted in the center, he used as "hairpins" to keep the thatch in place—these had expert double twists at the "hairpin bend" which kept each truly bent, and each was stuck in at a particular angle, so that the rain should run down the spar at the same angle as the thatch.

He cut the withies as he wanted them. If he had a big job on hand, he would take a horse and cart and might give a whole day or even two or three days to cutting and tying bundles off an estate from which he had got permission. Or he collected the hazel when the farmers were making the hedges. "The withy is best," he said, "not so many knots in the withy."

When he reached the top layer of the roof, "the ridge," it was finished off with a large "ridge wad," showing a row of ledgers and spars, worked in a plain pattern—not much time now for fancy work! He slapped and patted each course into shape with his batten or "drift, as us calls it in Somerzet," and then with his paring hook shaped the roof neatly.

Yes; he loved thatching better than anything! He never felt happier than with his "drift" in his hand! He had learned his trade with the old thatcher who, in turn, had learned it from his father and grandfather before him, and so it went back beyond memory. Never a day had he been out of work since he began, just after the war, neither had the thatcher who lived 10 miles off.

"Cider, bodkin, spars and reeds,
These be all the Thatcher needs!"

a laughing voice sang up. Then, seeing me, the singer continued demurely:

"The rain has come into the woodhouse, and Mother says please come and put on a new patch." The girl ran off . . . we followed.

Like splashes of sunshine, patches of golden reed lay on the old brown thatch of the woodhouse roofing. So vivid the new golden thatch, it seemed as if the sun were shining upon the shaded woodhouse roof. While the new patch was being prepared the girl took me to see her dovecote, most prettily and elaborately thatched with fancy stitches and layers; and the ancient round stone pigeon house in the farmyard, which, like the dog kennel, across the way, was thatched with heather in full bloom, the flowery part downward.

Welding Friendship

Practical manifestations of Greco-Turkish good will have followed the signing last September of the friendship pact between the two countries. An example is the Greek Government's recent presentation to Turkey of art treasures in the form of three lecythuses, or vases, dating from about 600 B. C.

Another indication of good will comes from a Turkish schoolmaster and his pupils. A small Greek cargo boat, the Velos, was lately at a small Turkish port in the Province of Aidin, when its captain was informed by a Turkish officer that the schoolmaster of the primary school of the town of Yeni-Hissar had come from a considerable distance with his school children and wished to be allowed to come on board the Greek vessel.

Permission was granted immediately. The students soon found themselves on the bridge surrounded by a hospitable Greek crew. The schoolmaster told them that the Greeks and Turks were hereafter brothers, and that nothing should separate them.

He also gave the captain a letter and some small gifts for the schoolmaster of a primary school in Greece, as evidence of the amity and affection of Turkish students toward their Greek comrades. The letter urged an interchange of letters as a way to better sympathy and understanding.

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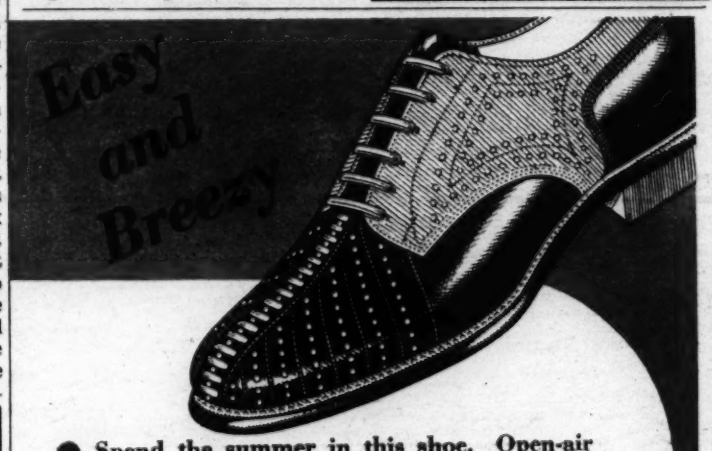

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..Disarmament

(Continued from Page 3)

which instruments of torture might legally be used, and what form of religion a man must embrace to escape the attentions of the torturers.

But, because we have not yet classified war as another phase of the same distorted dream, we still debate and argue as to what weapons may legally be used when next we experience the nightmare.

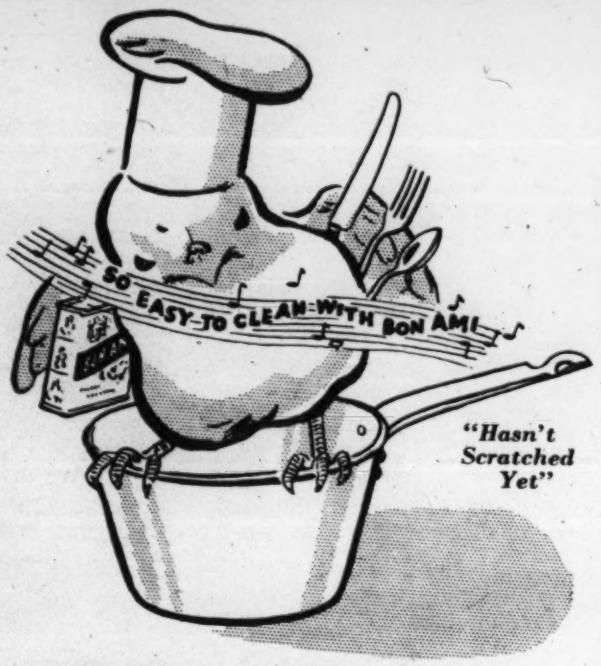
This is the dead weight that mankind carries in its struggle toward peace. We desire to escape the nightmare under certain conditions. We are ready to give up everything except the belief that we may awake from the nightmare with something tangible in our grasp.

In this state of unreason we call conferences and send our delegates and ambassadors. To our dismay the conferences fail. We cry out in our bitterness as we watch the evasions, the indecisions and blunderings of the conferees. Yet what else can we expect? These agents, in their confusion, but reflect the thinking of those whom they serve.

Thus it becomes increasingly clear that disarmament is like every other problem—an individual one. If we ourselves believe in the nightmare, can we expect others to awake? If we insist on the locks and shutters, can we complain that the windows and doors of others remain locked and bolted? The fierce dogs that we keep in our yard for strictly defensive purposes may appear startlingly offensive to our neighbors. And all of these things are but evidences that we cling to the reality of the dream.

We send our ambassadors and delegates to work under the dark pall of shadows that guns and warships throw across the conference chamber, and wonder why the results are unsatisfactory. As if every one of us did not know that true disarmament is the disarming of the fears and suspicions of others through our own manifest good will and sincerity.

So it is as an old soldier who was sent out once and might conceivably be called upon once more that I watch the struggle of the nations to avoid a cataclysm that no one wishes to experience.



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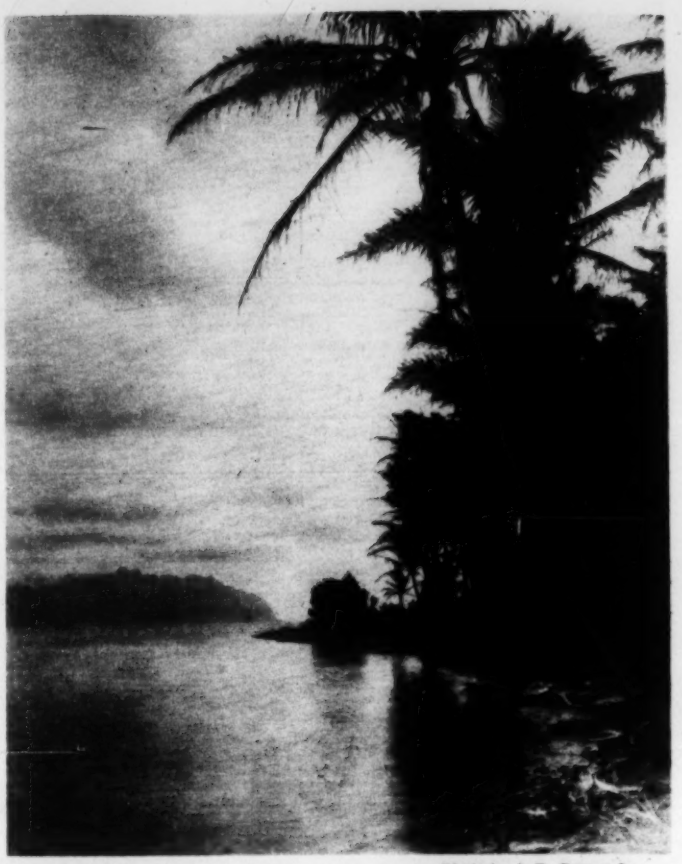

Photo by A. R. Gurrey Jr.

"Fair Is She in the Sunset Light When the World Is Waiting the Hush of Night and the Winds Have Gone to Sleep."—Anna Cate Dole in "Idyls of Hawaii."

Hawaii's Ice Age

CAN THE HISTORY OF POLAR ICE caps be traced on the palm-lined shores of Hawaii? Those who agree with Dr. Harold T. Stearns, United States Geological Survey, say that it can. Those who disagree with him say that the islands settled into the sea or rose higher at various times, resulting in old beach lines far inland from the present beaches.

Dr. Stearns claims the islands have been stable for the past 1,000,000 years. The old beach lines, he says, were due to rises and falls in ocean levels corresponding to five known glacial periods. He found evidence during water survey work that at one time the sea stood 55 feet higher than at present, then it receded, then reached a height of 95 feet, then declined to 70 and 40-foot stages, then to 60 feet below its present level, later to 25 feet above the level and thence to the present level.

These beach lines were revealed by examination of strata of coral deposits, reef material, lithified sand dune material and fossils at various elevations.

The sea level, 25 feet above the present level, occurred about 25,000 years ago, in the opinion of Dr. Stearns.

The beach lines were examined earlier by geologists who attributed them to a rise and fall in land levels. Dr. Stearns supports his theory by the fact that similar old beach lines are found along the Atlantic coast, indicating a common cause for the two phenomena.

American airplanes are now being used at the National Aviation Academy at Hangchow, south of Shanghai, for training work in all categories from primary through intermediate to the most advanced, though the airdrome has several French Italian and German planes on hand. Instructors are American and Chinese.

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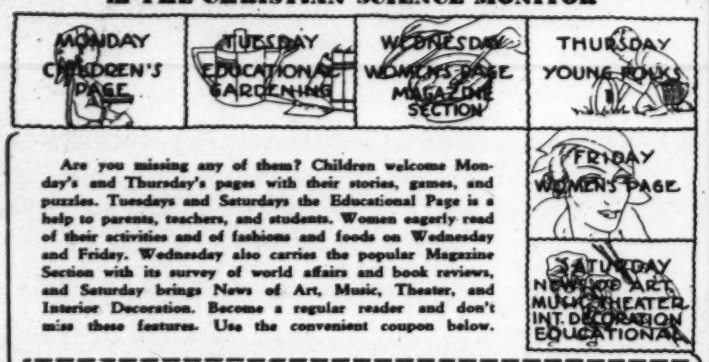

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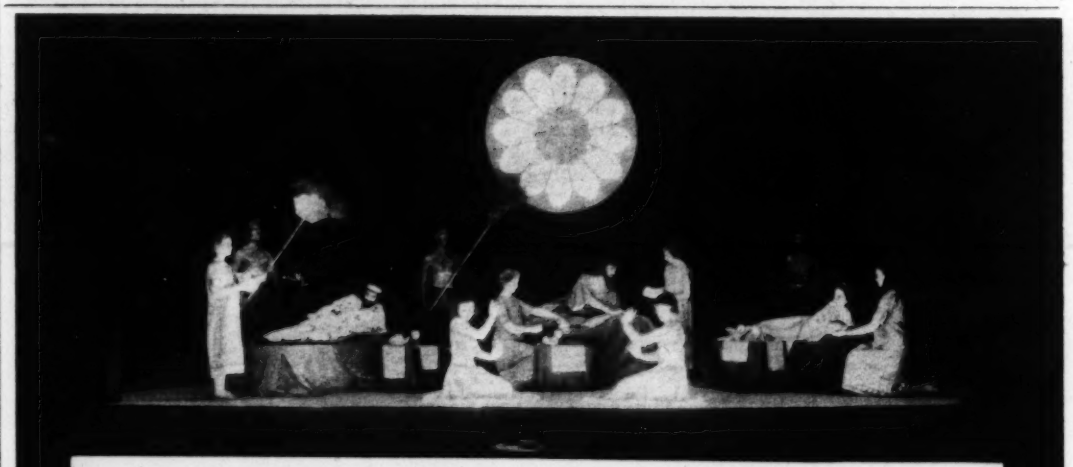

The College Dramatic Club in a dramatization of the Book of Esther. The Club designs, builds and paints its own scenery, and writes incidental music to supplement the text. Excellent professional direction is provided.

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Aurora's Mastodon

Days when mastodons as big as buses grazed around Chicago, Ill., have been recalled by the discovery of a mastodon's head. It is fortunately some 10,000 years since these vegetarian monsters browsed in the locality, but the sight of the 350-pound fossil has brought back the prehistoric era in the Chicago area with strange vitality.

Indians, buffalo, vast prairies—the imagination has long pictured them where skyscrapers now stand and suburban towns spread themselves. But what was it like 10,000 years ago? How big were mastodons? From Willie in the fourth grade to his grandparents, people at Aurora, Ill., where the find was made, are digging into encyclopedias and dictionaries to find out.

CWA workers, engaged in converting a swamp into an artificial lake 38 miles west of Chicago, uncovered what appeared to be a large rock close to the surface of the ground. Examination revealed it to be not a rock, but the head of some huge monster. A hurried call was sent to Aurora College and to the Field Museum of Natural History. What was it? A mastodon's head, said both, and according to Mr. E. S. Riggs, paleontologist at the museum, "a very fine specimen." A great tusk, said undoubtedly to belong to the same creature, was found a few days later.

The reappearance of the mastodon after 10,000 years of sleep in the swamp has exhilarated Aurora like nothing else in years. The mastodon has become a civic treasure. Offers of the great Chicago museum to ensconce the relic there are sniffed at. Aurora intends to keep its prehistoric pet. Civic pride demands it. Aurora College stands by hopefully. Like Barkis, it is "willin'." But the city heads ponder. Shouldn't these valuable and ancient curiosities be housed in one of the town's public buildings, so that all the citizens may look at them—and reflect upon the advantages of the present?

As for the bog where the discovery was made—it is being eyed with new respect. Yesterday—a nuisance; source of mosquitoes and peat bed fires; friend only to red-winged blackbirds and vociferous frogs. Today—the bed of a prehistoric lake; visited by learned natural scientists who hope it will reveal further secrets of past ages. Aurora beams.

THEY CELEBRATE THE COMING OF SPRING
Roumanian Peasant Girls Dancing on the Green in Their Picturesque Native Costumes.

Over Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . .

GOV. JOHN GILBERT WINANT has been mentioned as a possible Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1936. He has been chief executive of New Hampshire since 1931, and served an earlier term as governor in 1925-26. His interest in economic questions is evident from the fact that he was the founder of the Stable Money Association. JANET MARIE has interviewed many notable people for the Monitor.

The OLD SOLDIER who writes about disarmament saw service with the Canadian forces in the World War. He is a journalist.

PHYLLIS LOVELL, of the Monitor's London bureau, is a frequent contributor to the Magazine Section.

PETER SAVARY, formerly of the League of Nations office in London, had an article in the Magazine Section for May 2.

MARY M. BARTELME had a unique career as judge in what was perhaps the first juvenile court in the world, in Chicago. She now lives in California.

PROF. W. Y. ELLIOTT is chairman of the department of government in Harvard University.

DOROTHEA D. KAHN is a member of the Monitor's Chicago bureau.

Names and initials, carved by some Greek, Carian and Phœnician soldiers upon the colossal statues of Rameses II and his family at Abu Simbel in 594 B. C., have been of highest value in studying the evolution of the alphabet. Even at that time, the great stone figures, hewn in about 1250 B. C., from the cliffs along the Nile, were becoming hidden under shifting desert sands of Nubia.

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The Story Of LEAVENING

From Ancient Times to the Present

ONE little ingredient gives the cake that comes from your oven today a lightness and quality which would have made it seem a miracle to your great-grandmother. That ingredient is the baking powder which assures perfect leavening.

The earliest bread was unleavened and was probably prepared from acorns and beechnuts crushed between stones and soaked in water. Virgil describes such a bread-making process and Pliny tells of similar primitive methods using wheat. The Indians of our own Pacific slopes still prepare bread in this way.

Egyptians were probably the first to bake raised bread, probably the result of a mistake by an Egyptian servant who mixed into her fresh dough, left-over dough in which fermentation had started. Their methods of preparing bread are recorded by Herodotus, who wrote of them, "dough they knead with their feet, but clay with their hands." Tomb cakes of durra, or Indian millet, prepared from coarsely cracked grain have been dug out of Egyptian ruins. For centuries, Egyptians leavened their bread in light of this knowledge.

This knowledge of leavening was passed on from the Egyptians to the Greeks, and later to the Romans. The same method was still in universal practice in the days of the Pilgrim Fathers. Through the passage of centuries, despite the rapid progress in the arts and sciences, no improvement was made in the primitive process of leavening.

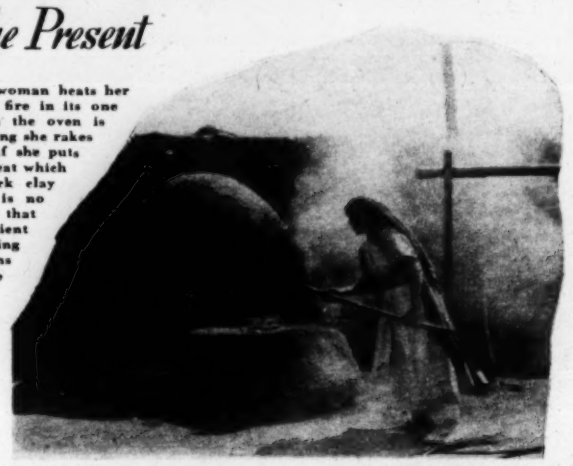
In the 19th century commercial demand for speed to help raise their bread more satisfactorily prompted professional bakers to obtain yeast from the brewers. But in private homes, the sour-dough method of the Egyptians remained in general use.

Later housewives used a combination of baking soda and sour milk which formed the same gas as the fermentation of yeast. Its presence in the dough or batter made bread or cakes light and appetizing. But because the heat did not drive off all the gas generated by soda and sour milk, it became necessary to find a more suitable acid to combine with the soda. Then modern baking powder was developed.

The Romans used the mill in the foreground above for grinding flour which was later baked in the large square ovens just behind it. These relics of ancient civilization are shown just as they stand today in the streets of Pompeii.

In the seventeenth century the art of the confectioner was well advanced. Design, color, and size have become as important as leavening and flavor in the making of cakes. Note the fancy shapes of the pans hanging from the rack above the table.

A French bakery of the sixteenth century. The design of the oven was advanced far beyond primitive stages.



The Pueblo Indian woman heats her oven by building a fire in its one compartment. When the oven is hot enough for baking she rakes out the fire. The loaf she puts in is baked by the heat which remains in the thick clay walls. This baking is no doubt similar to that done by many ancient peoples, whose baking equipment and grains were similar to those of the Indians.

Photograph taken by Dr. Clyde Fisher, Ph.D., LL.D., Curator of University, College, and Adult Education, American Museum of Natural History, New York.

MODERN LEAVENERS

Gas produced by yeast is variable, making it difficult to control the fermentations. For this reason about 80% of all bread made today is produced by professional bakers.

The baking of cakes and hot breads is still carried on in the home because a skillfully compounded, uniform, dependable baking powder is available. Baking powder is a mixture of substances which produces the same gas as yeast, but its leavening action starts immediately. There's no long wait, as in the case of yeast. Baking powder is used in cake making for this reason and also because the presence of eggs, lard, or butter does not check its action.

Baking soda is used in all modern baking powders, which differ principally in the choice of acid which sets free the gas. There are three principal types.

"Cream of tartar" type uses cream of tartar (acid potassium tartrate) mixed with tartaric acid. "All-phosphate" type uses calcium phosphate. This type is especially effective because with it two leavening actions take place, in the proportion of two-thirds during the mixing of the dough or batter, and one-third when exposed to the oven heat, resulting in uniformly and thoroughly leavened products. The all-phosphate type of baking powder adds beneficial elements to the diet.

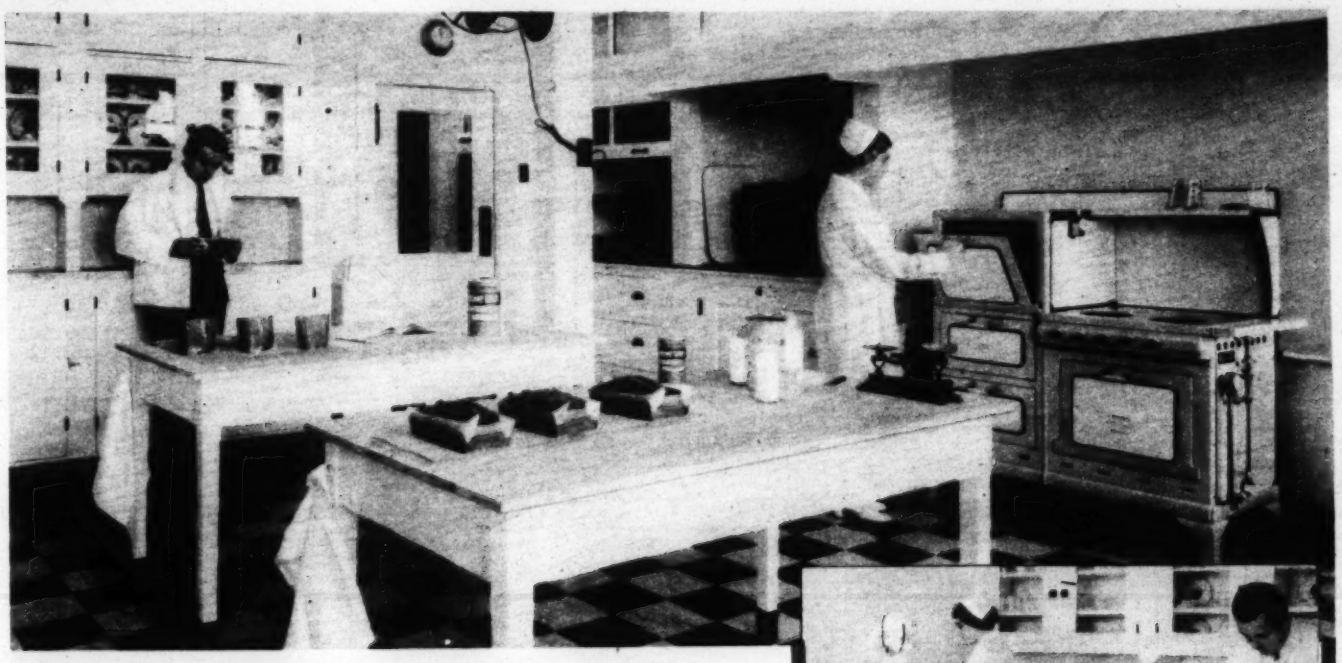
Still another type of baking powder, commonly known as "alum baking powder," is made with sodium aluminum sulphate. Some baking powders use a combination of both sodium aluminum sulphate and calcium phosphate. However, the beneficial phosphate content of such combination powders is always in lesser amount than the alum salt in them, comprising from only 2% to 15% of the whole.

Interesting Facts

About All-Phosphate Baking Powder

In the middle of the last century, a young American scientist, completing studies under great Baron Liebig, returned home from Europe. The world was then learning from the scientific discoveries of Liebig how to renew the fertility of long-barren farm lands by replacing calcium and phosphates in the soil. It became the life work of this young American to apply Liebig's teachings to the human diet by supplying the needed calcium and phosphates.

Upon his return to the United States, this young American, Eben Norton Horsford, was elected to the Rumford professorship of science in Harvard. Soon afterward, he submitted a plan for a department of analytical and applied chemistry which led to the formation of the Lawrence Scientific School in Cambridge, the first equipped laboratory for instruction in analytical chemistry in the United States. Sixteen years later, Professor Horsford resigned to engage in chemical manufacturing. His most important inventions included condensed milk, Horsford's Acid Phosphate, and an all-phosphate baking powder. The latter he named Rumford Baking Powder, as a tribute to Count Rumford, father of American chemistry.



The invention of Rumford Baking Powder made available to American housewives a new powder leaven which (unlike yeast) acted quickly and uniformly. And which had the first double leavening action, an entirely new advantage which produced finer textured, more perfect results.

Rumford Baking Powder today offers housewives the greatest possible dependability. Chemical research is constantly being carried on in the Rumford laboratories to make absolutely certain that no baking failure can ever result from Rumford.

Fifty-two laboratory tests are made during the manufacture of Rumford Baking Powder to assure purity of the product as well as perfect strength and proportion of its leavening action—two-thirds in the mixing to one-third in the oven—the ideal proportion which assures the perfect baking results so familiar to Rumford users.

In this up-to-date kitchen, maintained by the Rumford Laboratories, Rumford recipes are tested under conditions similar to those in the average home.

all-phosphate

RUMFORD BAKING POWDER

The two-to-one leavener

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